

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## DETERIORATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTHERN SOMALIA

## HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing on the deteriorating human rights situation in northern Somalia. After reviewing all the information available to me from human rights organizations, the U.S. Department of State, and eyewitness accounts of conditions in the north, I have reached the conclusion that we must reassess our policy toward Somalia.

## BACKGROUND

Located on the Horn of Africa, Somalia is considered to be a strategic importance to the United States due, in part, to its proximity to the Persian Gulf and its air and naval facilities at the Port of Berbera. Although Somali President Siad Barre was an ally of the Soviet Union for many years, the United States has been Somalia's principal ally since 1978.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

The State Department has received frequent reports of such human rights abuses as torture of civilians by Somali police, arbitrary arrest and detention without trial, and summary trial by an untrained court. Civil liberties are severely restrained. According to the State Department's 1987 report on Somalia's human rights practices,

There are recurring reports of the use of torture by police and security officials, including immersion in sea water, beatings, rape, and placing prisoners in contorted positions for extended periods. Somali officials consistently deny that torture is practiced. Authorities routinely use rough treatment in order to obtain confessions from criminal subjects. Some political detainees are held incommunicado for various lengths of time, reportedly in harsh conditions in maximum security prisons where they are denied contact with their families, and, in some cases, kept in solitary confinement.

Other organizations such as the Human Rights Watch and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights are more vehement in their criticism of the regime's dismal record of human rights violations. In a joint critique of the above State Department document they report:

A pro-government bias leads the State Department this year to distort facts, to omit discussion of vital issues, and to minimize the scope of human rights problems and the institutionalized nature of the repression. The report also seeks to justify abuses by exaggerating security threats to the government . . . One would never suspect from reading the report that President Mohamed Siad Barre rules by force and for eighteen years has relied on a policy of calculated

brutality, pragmatic ruthlessness, killing, and detaining or buying out potential rivals.

Aryeh Neier of Human Rights Watch has outlined what he called, "the recent sharp deterioration in human rights in Somalia."

International human rights organizations have been receiving frequent and continuous reports of summary executions, torture, detentions without charge or trial of suspected political opponents as well as substantive violations of judicial procedure and political and civil rights.

## CURRENT SITUATION

After a reproachment between Somalia and Ethiopia in the early months of 1988, the Somali National Movement [SNM], the opposition group, was no longer welcomed in Ethiopia. The SNM is closely tied with the northern Isaq clan, which has faced considerable discrimination by the Somali Government. On May 27, the SNM units returned to northern Somalia and stormed the town of Burao, assassinating a local commander and several government officers. The SNM also attacked Hargeisa on May 31.

The Economist (July 9, 1988) reported that the Somali Government responded by moving troops into the north and conducting bombing raids on Burao and Hargeisa. As reported in the Los Angeles Times (July 20, 1988), a Somali Government pilot ditched his Soviet made MIG-17 in neighboring Djibouti where he requested political asylum, stating that he was reprimanded for refusing to bomb civilian targets. Other eyewitnesses stated that government forces have taken people out of their homes, summarily executed them, and then used "bulldozers driven by soldiers, scooping up corpses and dumping them on street corners." (The Sunday Times, June 12, 1988). Various reports have estimated the recent death toll from several thousand to 10,000 people killed. While it is clear that the rebels gained considerable ground, it is difficult to know exactly where the government troops have regained control.

## REFUGEE SITUATION

Due to civil strife, approximately 400,000 persons have entered Ethiopia since June 17 and the influx continues at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 persons per day. One barometer of the seriousness of the plight of the civilians in the north is that they are moving into Ethiopia, a country racked by its own internal drought and bloodshed. Food, water, clothing, shelter, and medicine are all needed for the Somali refugees now in Ethiopia.

As for those displaced within Somalia, information is scarce since all foreign journalists and international relief workers were evacuated on June 7, 1988. The UNHCR and the International Committee for Red Cross [ICRC] have not been allowed back in the area, although the ICRC has been permitted to treat wounded soldiers at sites under government control 300 miles southeast of Hargeisa. CARE has not been allowed past the Port of

Berbera to assure that its food shipments are properly used only for civilians in need.

Moreover, thousands of Somalis are thought to be in hiding in the countryside or to the south, and approximately 5,000 wounded women and children are known to be in villages next to the Ethiopian border. Since the conflict began, the delivery of food and health care to the civilian population, especially to the wounded, has been woefully inadequate.

## UNITED STATES' POSITION DURING THE CONFLICT

According to the State Department, the United States has been encouraging the Somali Government to allow international relief organizations to return to northern Somalia. Administration's efforts in this direction can be applauded. However, several incidences have occurred in which military supplies or equipment service have been given to the Somali Government. According to the testimony of Aryeh Neier of Human Rights Watch given before the Subcommittee on African Affairs on July 14,

A ship arrived a few days ago at the port of Berbera, carrying U.S. rifles and grenade launchers, which has been justified as a consignment that was scheduled before the recent fighting broke out. We are not aware that any other country, other than the United States, is currently supplying the Barre government with weapons and other warfare materials. In view of the peace treaty between Somalia and Ethiopia in April 1988, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that such weapons are intended for internal use. In addition, we received reports that an American team is helping to maintain and run the military's communications network in the war zone in the north, to boost the government's military capacity.

## NEXT STEPS

The administration must redouble its efforts to work with the Somali Government to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international relief and human rights organizations to enter the northern area and be permitted to serve all victims of the conflict;

The Congress must insist that all military and economic aid be suspended until an independent assessment of the alleged human rights abuses is completed;

The Congress and State Department need to undertake a thorough reassessment of the USG foreign policy toward Somalia, underscoring the importance of both the strategic and human rights issues involved.

To assist in assuring that the above actions are taken, I am sending a letter to the Secretary of State outlining these concerns. I am recommending that the State Department suspend economic and military assistance to Somalia until a thorough assessment is completed on the alleged human rights abuses in the northern area and the International Committee for the Red Cross and other international relief organizations are permitted to go into

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the northern area to serve all victims of the conflict. I urge my colleagues to cosign this letter.

In addition, I am sending a letter to the General Accounting Office [GAO] requesting a review of the United States Military Assistance Program in Somalia. According to GAO sources, there has been no GAO study of the United States Military Assistance Program in Somalia in this decade. I believe such a review is warranted, especially given the current conflict in the north.

The study should examine the role of U.S. assistance vis-a-vis current U.S. interests. How have United States strategic interests in Somalia changed and what are our current and future base rights requirements? How do those needs relate to current military and economic expenditures? What military equipment is needed and what are the external and domestic requirements for that equipment? How should the present civil war influence the flow of military assistance? How has U.S. equipment been used in the current conflict in the north? What is the extent of human rights abuses in the northern region? Preliminary discussions with the GAO indicate that interviews with the refugees from the area could be an appropriate part of the investigation.

Such a study would help the Congress and the administration reassess United States policy toward Somalia. We need to review our policy recognizing the importance of both strategic and human rights considerations. To do less would be to abdicate our moral responsibility to the victims of this civil war, and jeopardize our long-term strategic interests in Somalia and in the region.

#### ASSURING EQUITABLE PAYMENT FOR HOSPITAL SERVICES BY THE MEDICAID PROGRAM

#### HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to assure equitable payment for hospital services by the Medicaid Program.

The Medicaid Program is designed to assure access to needed health services by the poor. Unfortunately, hospital reimbursement methodologies employed by many States, particularly my own State of California, are seriously jeopardizing that goal.

My bill will mandate that States pay no less than 90 percent of what Medicare would have paid for similar cases, after adjusting for differences in the age and sex of the two programs' beneficiaries.

I have taken this step after watching with dismay the actions of the State of California during the last 5 years regarding Medicaid hospital reimbursement. Operating under a waiver granted by the Reagan administration,

California has established a process by which hospital payments are set through secret negotiations between each hospital and the State. This has allowed the State to set hospital payment levels in a totally arbitrary fashion.

This approach has led to disarray in the hospital delivery system in the State. Many hospitals report little or no increases in payment levels since initial contracts were signed in 1984. If the State proposes unreasonably low levels of reimbursement, the hospital has no recourse but to threaten not to participate. Today 10 percent fewer California hospitals accept Medicaid than in 1983. The loser, of course, is the Medicaid beneficiary who cannot gain access to needed hospital services.

Analysis of the amounts paid by the Medicaid Program in California illustrate the problem. Although the HCFA market basket index for goods and services purchased by hospitals has increased 21.4 percent since 1984, California Medicaid payments have increased only 9.15 percent. This does not take into account the fact that the Medicaid patients seen in California hospitals are sicker today than they were in 1984.

California, an affluent State with relatively high health care costs, now spends less per Medicaid recipient than do all but three other States.

In his most recent budget, California's Governor Deukmejian proposed a further 10-percent reduction in Medicaid payment rates to hospitals and physicians.

My bill would preclude this type of arbitrary hospital payment policy. It will assure that hospitals in California and every other State are fairly paid. Most importantly, the bill will provide needed fiscal relief to those hospitals which are providing care to the most vulnerable members of our society.

A further problem in State Medicaid programs is that 11 States also impose arbitrary limits on inpatient hospital services under their Medicaid programs. Some of these States limit the number of days per hospital stay while others limit the number of hospital days covered per year.

The result is that reimbursement ceases for poor patients with no other means of paying for their hospital stay, whether the patient continues to need continued hospital care or not.

I am sure that no one believes that Medicaid coverage for hospital care should cease based solely on an arbitrary limit, particularly when that limit can be as low as 12 days per year, as it is in the State of Alabama. My bill would prohibit limitations on needed inpatient care for any reason other than medical necessity.

I believe strongly that hospital reimbursement by public programs should be lean, but fair. What is not fair, at a time when hospitals must shoulder approximately \$7 billion in uncompensated care costs for the poor our society can't or won't cover, is to short-change them for the people that we do.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAYOR LEONARD C. PADUANO

#### HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Leonard C. Paduano, mayor of the city of New Rochelle, a city located in my congressional district. It is my pleasure to congratulate Mayor Paduano who was honored as "Man of the Year" by the New Rochelle Boys and Girls Clubs and other community leaders.

The honor received by Mayor Paduano stems from his dedication and commitment to the goals and ideals of the Boys and Girls Clubs. His remarkable devotion to the betterment of his community is constantly displayed through his contribution and involvement in many programs which aid the educational, health, social, and leadership development of our young men and women.

As well as being elected three times as the mayor of New Rochelle, Mayor Paduano has also served as an elected member of the city council and has been appointed to the New Rochelle Planning Board. In addition, he has served with Westchester 2000, the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Heart Fund, the Leukemia Society, Special Olympics, and the American Health Foundation. As the chief elected official, he has initiated and enacted legislation to build new community centers, recreational facilities, additional parks, playgrounds and ball fields, and promoted programs and activities leading to the continued success of the New Rochelle Boys and Girls Clubs.

Mayor Paduano is indeed a valuable contributor to the development of New Rochelle's young people. I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in honoring this special man and community leader.

#### THE NORTHEAST-MIDWEST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

#### HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the number of Federal programs to stimulate economic development has fallen sharply since 1981. Fortunately, many States have implemented innovative programs of their own in order to spur economic vitality and development.

The Northwest-Midwest Congressional Coalition has documented many of these successful programs in the 1988 edition of the Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development, which was released on September 7. This valuable guide contains outlines of remaining Federal programs as well as a useful anthology of 460 brief case studies—drawn from every State in the Nation—that il-



lustrate the strong initiative taken at the State level.

This scholarly work will help Federal, State, and local policymakers meet the challenge of a rapidly changing economy. I strongly recommend the Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development to all of my colleagues in the coalition. This guide contains a wealth of information that will be useful in promoting the continued economic revitalization of the Northeast-Midwest region.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter one of these brief studies from my home State of Pennsylvania into the RECORD.

#### PENNSYLVANIA BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

##### OBJECTIVE

The Pennsylvania Business Infrastructure Development Program (BID) was set up to make grants and loans to local governments to finance infrastructure improvements necessary to complement private industrial investment and create job opportunities.

##### DESCRIPTION

In 1984 the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Pennsylvania Economic Revitalization Act to encourage the expansion and growth of new and existing businesses. The state's Department of Commerce administers the act's eight programs, including the Business Infrastructure Development Program. BID offers grants to distressed communities and loans for projects in other areas. Program regulations classify as distressed those communities that meet federal Urban Development Action Grant eligibility criteria, including high levels of poverty, unemployment, and older housing. At least 25 percent of each year's grant and loan fund is set aside for municipalities of 50,000 or less in population. Program appropriations vary from year to year; for fiscal 1987, the state legislature allocated \$29 million.

BID regulations allow communities to use its resources to construct, expand, improve, rehabilitate or repair facilities and systems for a variety of services: water supply, drainage, transportation, fire protection, public safety, power generation and distribution, and solid and liquid waste disposal. Almost any public entity is eligible to apply for BID assistance, including local governments, industrial development authorities and corporations, councils of government, municipal authorities, redevelopment authorities, and local development districts. BID may give funds to a public applicant for its own use, or for distribution to a private company or companies. Agricultural, industrial, manufacturing, and research and development enterprises all can request aid through public agencies in their communities. To be eligible for this pass-through assistance, a company must be locating or expanding at a Pennsylvania site and creating new jobs. In addition, it must invest at least \$2 in private capital for each \$1 of program monies.

A private company may initiate the application, approaching an eligible public agency to act as its sponsor. The public agency submits an application to the state. The application must be accompanied by a letter of intent from the company committing itself to investments if the improvements are made and specifying the number of jobs the project should create.

Any Pennsylvania community may apply for a BID loan. The program offers interest-free and low-interest loans. Interest-free loans may be used for eligible activities only on publicly owned property. Low-interest

loans may be used for similar projects on private property. The Commerce Department determines the terms of all loans, as well as the interest rates for low-interest loans. The term usually is limited to the estimated useful life of the project or 20 years, whichever is less. The interest rate is usually between 4.5 and 7.25 percent, based on the population and unemployment rate of the county in which the project is located. The maximum loan amount is \$1.5 million.

Like those in other parts of the state, public agencies in distressed communities may apply for loans; however, in its first three years of operation, BID provided virtually all aid to these areas in the form of grants. Between 1984 and mid-1987, the program concentrated heavily on financing projects in distressed areas, directing more than 77 percent of all assistance to them.

Grants, like loans, are limited to \$1.5 million per project. They may be used for specific infrastructure improvements that will enable eligible private companies to locate or expand in distressed areas. Unlike the loan portion of the program, the grant component allows local jurisdictions to decide where to use the assistance. Projects located on publicly owned or privately owned property are eligible. For projects on privately owned land, the local government requests a grant, then lends the grant money to the private company to construct the project. The Commerce Department determines the interest rates and terms for such loans, though they are repaid to the local governments.

If a private company receiving a loan through a public agency fails to create the promised number of jobs, the Commerce Department penalizes it by increasing the interest rate on its loan. Public agencies that receive interest-free loans but fail to meet their repayment obligations may lose all or part of their liquid fuel tax allocations or suffer other penalties determined by Department officials. Local public sponsors of loans to private companies must maintain full and accurate records on the projects and must report to the Commerce Department periodically on construction progress, job creation, and investment.

##### PROGRAM IN PRACTICE

Program regulations are specific in their job-creation and state economic development objectives:

Projects must result in new private-sector investment by eligible business creating at least 10 net new full-time-equivalent jobs at the site within three years. At least one net new full-time equivalent job must be created for every \$15,000 loaned or granted for the infrastructure improvements. If the business is already located at the site of the facility, it must expand employment by at least 4 percent within three years.

Projects must increase Pennsylvania's share of domestic and international markets. The companies assisted should receive most of their projected sale revenue from new markets captured by the firm from out-of-state or foreign competitors.

From 1984 to mid-1987, the BID program authorized ten loans totaling \$6.15 million and 35 grants totaling \$23.7 million. Among the first projects approved was a water-supply pipeline extension for Baker Mine Services, Inc., in Green County. According to program officials, the \$130,000 grant, received through the sponsorship of the Southwest Pennsylvania Water Authority, will help create 100 new jobs. Trinity Paper and Plastic Corporation of Lewistown,

under the sponsorship of the Mifflin County Industrial Development Corporation, received a \$235,000 loan at 4.5 percent interest to construct a rail siding, a parking lot, and utility connections. Program officials estimated this project would help create 160 jobs.

On a larger scale, program officials expect a \$1,500,000 grant to United Parcel Service to create nearly 1,800 jobs. The BID grant is to aid in reconstruction and extension of an access road, extension of utilities, and construction of an air taxiway for the \$108.3-million privately financed project in the Philadelphia area.

#### THAT BIZARRE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS

##### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, our Social Security system has become a political land mine. Nearly every Member of Congress is afraid to wander too closely to it for fear of committing political suicide. A surplus seems to be developing in the Social Security fund and Members are asking whether this is a good or bad thing for both the Social Security system and the country. The chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security of the Committee on Ways and Means recently showed great courage in holding a hearing on this very matter. Witnesses from various political stripes were given a chance to voice their views and members on the subcommittee were given an opportunity to develop an understanding about this crucial issue.

I would like to recommend the following article, "That Bizarre Social Security Surplus," to my colleagues. It provides a significant contribution to the debate. It will enable Members of Congress to start the difficult process of confronting the issue of Social Security financing.

#### THAT BIZARRE SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS

(By Irving Kristol)

All of a sudden, while public opinion continues to be dubious about the financial viability of the Social Security system, the possible emergence of an enormous surplus over the next 40 years in the Social Security trust fund is attracting a lot of attention in Washington. It is also creating immense perplexity among economists and legislators, who cannot figure out whether it is good news for the nation, or bad news, or some undecipherable mixture of the two.

The most commonly cited forecast is derived from the Social Security Administration's own statistics. It is based on relatively conservative assumptions and shows that, by 1993, the trust fund will be some \$400 billion in surplus. By 1996, that surplus will be more than \$600 billion and the "unified federal budget"—which includes Social Security revenue as income to the Treasury—could be in balance. The surplus then grows exponentially to \$2.5 trillion in 2005 and perhaps \$12 trillion in the 2020s. At that time, the fund—restricted by law to the purchase of Treasury securities—will own the entire national debt, and may even have to seek new avenues of investment.

In the following two decades, however, the fund is paid out in full to the new generation of senior citizens. By 2050 or thereabouts the surplus is back to zero.

#### BIPARTISAN COMMISSION

It sounds incredible, and may turn out to be fictional, but those projections are regarded as plausible by most economists who have looked into the matter.

How did it happen? Well, back in 1983, a special bipartisan commission was given the assignment of "fixing" the Social Security system, then perceived to be headed for bankruptcy, for the next 75 years. It did its job with conscientious enthusiasm, increasing Social Security taxes, gradually raising the retirement age in the decades ahead, placing an unindexed tax on Social Security income for those in the upper-middle-income brackets, etc.

The trouble is that the assumptions it made about economic growth and growth in the labor force turn out to have been very, very conservative. In "fixing" Social Security, the commission unwittingly engaged in overkill. Not many people noticed this until recently, though Stuart J. Sweet, then legislative assistant to Sen. Paula Hawkins, was vigorously raising the issue back in 1985. Only now is he getting a serious hearing.

So what does it all mean? The problems posed by these projected surpluses are of a kind to give economists a severe case of vertigo. After all, if the Social Security trust fund were ever to own the entire national debt, what would happen to monetary policy? This is rather like asking an astronomer what would happen if the entire universe fell into one of those "black holes." The Federal Reserve Board would have no Treasuries to sell or buy, the banking system would be cut loose from its moorings, Treasury paper would become a species of "collectibles"—it is just not imaginable.

This is an extreme and unlikely case, to be sure, since it presumably won't be allowed to happen. But there are other more serious and less speculative issues that are being raised.

One such issue that has gained in urgency is whether income from the Social Security system should be counted against the operating deficit of the federal budget. The 1983 commission said it should not. Gramm-Rudman says it should. The arguments on both sides are powerful. In a sense, they represent a conflict between accounting and economic perspectives.

From an accounting point of view, Congress should not be allowed to count as income those revenues that go into a reserve fund, and the Social Security fund is, when all is said and done, precisely that. Remember: Those same projections that show a huge surplus in 2030 also show that in the following two decades, 2030-2050, all of this money will have to be paid out to Social Security recipients. So it would be utterly irresponsible for Congress to look at it as spending money.

On the other hand, from an economic point of view, tax revenue is tax revenue, and, in macro-economic terms, it makes no sense to "sterilize" such a substantial portion of government's revenues through what amounts to a system of large, forced savings. The negative impact on the economy could be severe, even disastrous.

I have to confess that I, along with many others, find much merit in both sides of this argument.

There are some cynical commentators who insist that, though the surpluses may turn out to be real, the problems they pose

will not be, since our politicians will surely figure out ways to spend that money and reduce, or even eliminate, any surplus. Perhaps—but that won't be so easy, even if the cynicism about our politicians is understandable.

To begin with, there is a small group of analysts—actuaries, naturally—who insist that the "conservative" estimates on which the projections are based are themselves far too optimistic in their demographic and personal-income estimates. They insist that the Social Security system is actually still in the red, on an actuarial basis, and will remain so into the future. One such analyst happens to be the chief actuary of the Social Security agency itself, who has expressed his views in a memorandum to his superiors.

So long as he (and, one supposes, other actuaries working in this area) holds this ultra-conservative opinion, even though it be a minority opinion, will it be possible for Congress to lay its hot hands on those projected surpluses? I think not. Public opinion would be alarmed; the powerful senior citizens' lobby would be enraged.

But even if the actuarial fears are dispelled, it is unlikely that Congress would find it easy to "raid" the Social Security surplus. The problem it would confront is those last decades (2030-2050) of the scenario, when the surplus melts away to zero. Even though there is in fact a respectable economic case for converting that surplus into a one-year or two-year reserve—Barry Bosworth of the Brookings Institution has argued this case while urging a cut in Social Security taxes—it is hard to see how our politicians could justify a current expenditure of their children's (and our children's) Social Security entitlements. Even if it made economic sense, it would be, politically, a high-risk enterprise.

So it is possible to think, realistically, that those surpluses will actually happen. In which case, we are sailing in uncharted waters. Only Sweden has developed a social security surplus (now 30% of gross domestic product) that can serve as a precedent—a precedent, however, that is hardly a model for Americans.

#### SWEDISH STATISM

The Swedish surplus is invested in four streams: government bonds, housing bonds, "long-term capital projects" (whatever that means), and new issues of common stock. In effect, the socialist governments of Sweden have socialized the investment process while refraining from outright nationalization of the "means of production." It is, of course, not socialism in any meaningful sense of the term but simply collectivism, "statism." It is not a scenario likely to be attractive to the American people—especially since it is still too early to estimate its effects on the Swedish economy.

Where will it all end? This writer knoweth not. I would expect that, in the years ahead, various arguments for a greater "privatization" of the Social Security system—so that individuals have legal title to their "own" reserves, with considerable leeway on their use—will gain in popularity. Meanwhile, just in case, I think I'll go out and buy a couple of 30-year Treasuries for my grandchildren.

#### SAVING OUR OCEAN

#### HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, this has truly been a lost summer on many of the beaches along the shore of New Jersey. One of our prime sources of recreation, inspiration, and economic strength—our ocean—has been so cruelly treated by a seemingly uncaring generation that we must fear for the future.

As might be expected, much has been reported in the media about this problem. One, however, would be hard pressed to find anything so eloquent as a recent editorial in the Asbury Park Press, a New Jersey newspaper, many of whose readers live on or near the shore.

Entitled, "A National Disgrace," I submit it here in hopes that it will serve to call even wider attention to a problem that simply cannot be allowed to continue.

#### A NATIONAL DISGRACE

Will ours be the last generation to know the Jersey Shore as a tourist area? Will our coastline become yet another national symbol of environmental degradation? Will we be showing our grandchildren the ocean through a barbed wire fence designed to keep the innocent from straying into the contamination?

So far this summer, beaches have been closed because of high fecal coliform levels, medical wastes, syringes and grease balls washing ashore, and brown tides off the coast. The "worst ever" summer of 1987—the one we hoped never to repeat—is being erased by the summer of 1988.

There is no proud distinction in having the vice president walk our beaches and term ocean pollution "a national disgrace." The sad truth is that historically in our state, protecting the ocean has taken a back seat to accommodating business and development interests. Deadlines to end ocean dumping of sludge have been extended to accommodate the dumpers; plans to end ocean disposal of inadequately treated sewage have been changed to accommodate the disposers; laws to control the discharge of toxic and chemical wastes into the ocean have been severely weakened by a failure to enforce environmental standards.

The situation is beyond pointing fingers of blame. Yet that's precisely what elected officials are prone to do. Perhaps the biggest finger of blame should be pointed at them. Where were they when environmental laws weren't being enforced?

And where have they been during the last month of daily reports of beach closings? Gov. Kean and other key officials have remained strangely silent. The Legislature took some tentative steps in approving part of the governor's ocean cleanup package, then adjourned without acting on some critically needed measures. There should be no summer vacation for our governmental officials while the vacations of so many state residents are being ruined.

In our view, these are the priorities for action in Trenton:

Speedy approval of the governor's proposed Coastal Commission. The need to control growth along the coastline to view the shore as a region and to be an effective ad-



vocate of coastal interests has never been stronger.

In the absence of a federal medical waste tracking system, both New York and New Jersey should adopt statewide systems that close existing loopholes—and provide for tough enforcement.

The natural resources trust fund, to spend an estimated \$50 million a year on shore and environmental projects across the state, should be approved after years of debate.

Outfall lines should be extended from the four sewage treatment plants in Monmouth County that pour their waste into the ocean. The cost: \$30 million.

The Legislature should commit to a long-term plan, and approve money to get the plan under way, to correct the practice in most of the state's urban areas of using the same pipes of both sewage and rain water. The result is both diluted sewage and debris washing into rivers and bays after heavy rainfalls. The cost: at least \$600 million.

It is already too late to repair the damage of a summer lost for tourism. But we aren't looking only at the demise of a central element of a region's economy. Even beyond the dimension of declining property values, lost jobs and diminished quality of life, we are looking at violating a sacred trust: Unless we act now, we will destroy a precious natural resource for generations to come.

## THE BISHOPS AND SINGLE-ISSUE POLITICS

### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, religious organizations have assumed a more prominent role in our Nation's electoral process. As we move closer to this year's election, I would like to share with my colleagues a very interesting editorial which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, August 10, 1988. "The Bishops and Single-Issue Politics" highlights the efforts of some Catholic church leaders to move away from single issue politics and to encourage a more wholistic evaluation of a candidate's platform.

#### THE BISHOPS AND SINGLE-ISSUE POLITICS

In the 1984 presidential election, several Catholic bishops virtually endorsed Ronald Reagan for re-election. Though they did not instruct Catholics to vote for the Republican ticket, they made it clear that the Mondale-Ferraro ticket was not acceptable because it did not agree with the Catholic Church's position on abortion. Cardinal John O'Connor of New York, for example, said Catholics could not in good conscience vote for anyone who was not opposed to abortion. That left only the GOP candidate.

This election year, however, bishops are less likely to intrude themselves so overtly in the campaign. The general counsel of the U.S. Catholic Conference has warned the nation's 300 bishops that the church's tax-exempt status could be jeopardized by statements either endorsing or opposing a candidate. The counsel, Mark E. Chopko, admonished the bishops that tax-exempt organizations must avoid labeling candidates and that they "must focus on issues and not personalities."

Putting the church's tax exemption at risk is not the only good reason for refrain-

ing from singling out candidates for support or opposition on the basis of their stance on abortion. There are numerous other issues with moral dimensions that voters should take into account when evaluating candidates, a point made last fall in a statement issued by the Catholic Bishops Administrative Board. The statement cited public policy issues with a moral content such as arms control, capital punishment, civil rights, economic justice and access to health care, as well as abortion.

Had Cardinal O'Connor and other bishops judged the presidential candidates on a range of issues with a moral content rather than just one, they might have concluded that Walter Mondale, not Ronald Reagan, was closer to the church's positions. Single-issue politics are dangerous for the democratic system, whether they are practiced by the anti-abortion lobby or the gun lobby or the Israel lobby.

Elected officials must make decisions on scores of important issues affecting millions of Americans, and they are entitled to be judged on their overall record and philosophy of government. Because a candidate is deemed as being right on one issue cannot justify overlooking how wrong he or she is on numerous others.

## PUERTO RICO AND CUBA COMPARED

### HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, once again, a nationally syndicated columnist has pointed out the success story that Puerto Rico continues to be, this time compared to another island in the Caribbean, Cuba, that has not been so successful, despite its claims otherwise.

Indeed, the facts are there for all to see about Puerto Rico, which is certainly "the shining star of the Caribbean." By contrast, Cuba is a disappointment, as becomes apparent each passing year.

Thus, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial page column by Georgie Anne Geyer, which appeared in the Washington Times of August 31, 1988:

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 31, 1988]

#### TWO ISLES ON SEPARATE PATHS

In 1898, two strikingly similar islands in the Caribbean took two strikingly different paths. The islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the last two "children" of imperial Spain and the two islands most dependent upon the monoculture of sugar, freed themselves from the mother land.

But then they took remarkably and almost metaphorically different paths. Puerto Rico, then the poorest island in the Caribbean and dependent upon sugar for 60 percent or more of its production, chose self-determination in a commonwealth relationship with the United States. Cuba fought the United States, its long and ambiguous conflict ending with the total hostility of Fidel Castro's revolution in 1959 and a total linkage to the socialist world.

It has seemed to most observers that the two islands—linked by blood, history and geographic fatalism—personify dependence in Puerto Rico and independence in Cuba. But

now we can see for the first time since 1898 the degree to which those old suppositions have led to us.

Today, "dependent" Puerto Rico is booming as never before. It is the pharmaceutical and electronic capital of Latin America. Its extraordinarily well-trained managers fan out all over the Caribbean. From an impoverished agricultural island with a per capita income of \$121 in 1940, Puerto Rico has become an industrial center whose 1988 per capita income is \$5,368, by far the highest in the hemisphere after the United States and Canada. Having come a long way from monoculture, Puerto Rican industry now provides fully 62 percent of the island's net income, agriculture only 3 percent.

And "heroic" Cuba today exports military men for African wars and sugar to the socialist bloc. It is a country totally, instead of relatively, independent of monoculture. Isolated from the rest of the region, 88 percent of Cuba's exports go to the socialist countries and 85 percent of its imports come from them. According to the Organization of American States, indicators of development reveal that Cuba has gone from third in the hemisphere in 1959 to 18th today.

Perhaps even more amazing in comparing these two classic models for development is the degree to which Cuba is every year more dependent on Soviet largess and aid, to the amount of \$4.5 billion a year in military and economic aid, whereas Puerto Rico is growing more independent. Indeed, Puerto Rico is now helping the United States as the center of the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative. Under savvy Puerto Rican Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon, Puerto Rico, in a special relationship with the United States, is building 51 "twin plants" in 11 nations all over the Caribbean, thus helping immensely to relieve economic and emigration problems. Astonishing as well is the fact that with only 3.3 million people, Puerto Rico now buys more from the United States than do all the African nations with 600 million people combined.

Perhaps most fascinating amid all these changes is that analysts are starting to reassess the whole idea of models of realistic development—as well as, concomitantly, what truly constitutes dependence and independence in young nations.

Suddenly and dramatically, the premier model in the Caribbean is what is called the Puerto Rican model. The London Economist, in a recent comprehensive section on the Caribbean, even went so far as to say, "It may be that a new 'Caribbeanism' in Puerto Rico, which is the biggest economy in the region, will one day turn that self-governing American colony into a regional power."

Then the prestigious Economist went on to pose crucial questions for the area: What constitutes sovereignty today? What really is independence? It wrote for one of the first times of "something called sovereignty" that the early postcolonial generations of leaders thought would feed the people, but which in truth only "created a bitter illusion of independence, as if poor, tiny countries could make their own way in the world."

This is an interesting time geopolitically, a time of clarifications and a time in which the old slogans no longer hold if they cannot deliver. The deeper questions of sovereignty and of dependence and independence—and of delivering decent lives to one's people—are clarified in these two islands.

# THE RAPOPORT FAMILY: A CREDIT TO TEXAS AND THE NATION

## HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, on August 28, the southwest region of the American Jewish Congress presented its 1988 Torch of Conscience Awards to distinguished Texans whose qualities of moral courage, love of liberty, and service exemplify the noblest of teachings and ideals.

Among this year's select recipients are Bernard and Audre Rapoport of Waco, TX, a couple I have known for many years. The Rapoports strongly and firmly represent the highest ideals of community and national service, compassion and commitment to others, and an unstinting generosity of spirit.

Bernard Rapoport, who was born in San Antonio, TX, and received his degree from the University of Texas, is a man of warmth, humor, and keen intellect, with an unswerving devotion to the disadvantaged, the needy, and the oppressed. A brief summary of some of Bernard Rapoport's activities and interests reflect the deep purpose with which he has strived to share his hard-earned advantages with others everywhere.

Mr. Rapoport currently serves on the board of overseers of Hebrew Union College, and on the boards of the Central Texas Sickle Cell Anemia Association, the Economic Policy Institute, the Democratic House and Senate Council, the Jerusalem Foundation, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and the National Hispanic Center for Advanced Studies and Policy Analysis in Oakland, CA.

In an effort to seek solutions to the vexing social problems our society faces, Mr. Rapoport devotes his seemingly unlimited energy to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency of New Jersey, the National Institute for Citizen Education in Law, and the National Foundation for Hospice and Home Care.

Mindful of the tremendous importance of art and culture to the fabric of the Nation, Bernard Rapoport serves on the board of governors of the Texas Arts Alliance, the Texas Humanities Resource Center, and board of directors of the Waco Symphony Orchestra, and the Institute for the Humanities at Salado, TX. He has, as well, distinguished himself as chairman of the United Negro College Fund and the United Way of Waco, TX.

Bernard Rapoport is profoundly aware of the value of education and intellectual thought, having founded the Bernard Rapoport Post Graduate Institute in New York and numerous collegiate posts at the University of Texas at Austin, including the Rapoport Centennial Chairs in Economics and Public Affairs, among countless others.

It has been said that an institution is merely the lengthened shadow of one man. For Bernard Rapoport, there are an abundance of institutions that have benefited from the influence of this extraordinary person. Perhaps it is more appropriate to say that wherever Bernard Rapoport has cast his shadow, he has

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furthered and broadened institutional goals of truth, caring, and justice.

The helpmate and source of support in all Bernard Rapoport's endeavors has been his lovely and charming wife, Audre Jean. A Chicagoan by birth, Audre Rapoport serves on the board of directors of American Income Life Insurance Co., helping her husband in his role as chairman and chief executive officer.

Those of us who are fortunate to know Audre recognize that the inspiration, guiding light and genesis of the family's good works come from the lovely and vivacious Audre, the underpinning of the exceptional Rapoport family. Audre and Bernard Rapoport's son, Ronald Rapoport, is a professor at the college of William and Mary in Williamsburg, VA. Together, Bernard and Audre Rapoport share in the accomplishments of their son and his wife, Patricia, and the joy of their grandchildren, Abigail and Emily.

In tandem, Bernard and Audre Rapoport have brought light, happiness, and enrichment wherever they've found darkness, sorrow, and poverty. Indeed, they are exceptionally worthy recipients of the American Jewish Congress Torch of Congress awards.

I congratulate the Rapoport family, recommend their achievements to my colleagues and earnestly hope that the love, commitment and grace they have shown others will endure and return to the Rapoports tenfold.

## HONORING ST. AGNES HOSPITAL

### HON. JOSEPH J. DiOGUARDI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. DiOGUARDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor St. Agnes Hospital in White Plains, NY, which on September 14 will celebrate its 80th year of service to the Westchester community.

St. Agnes Hospital was founded in September 1908, as the "Saint Agnes Hospital for Crippled and Atypical Children." It was opened by the Sisters of St. Francis of Hastings-on-Hudson at the request of John Cardinal Farley. Early in 1912, a small nine-bed general hospital was opened on the campus, both as a means of providing acute medical care for the children and to provide needed medical services to the community of White Plains.

Through the decades of the 1920's and 1930's, additional acute care beds were opened. Finally, in 1965, through the charity of Catherine and Henry Gaisman, the final 100 acute beds were opened. Today, St. Agnes Hospital is a 184-bed general acute care hospital. Among its specialty units are a 24-bed chemical dependency detoxification unit, a 12-bed obstetrical unit, a 10-bed intensive care unit and a 7-bed pediatric unit.

The Children's Rehabilitation Center of St. Agnes Hospital provides an extraordinary combination of educational and medical/therapeutic services to over 100 children each day. The center also provides medical/therapeutic services to an additional 500 to 600 children per year on an outpatient basis.

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In June 1988, St. Agnes Hospital paid \$150,000 to the State of New York to purchase an additional 4 acres of land which are adjacent to its property on North Street in White Plains. It is the fervent hope of the hospital that this land will be the home for a newly constructed Children's Rehabilitation Center. A strategic planning effort is currently under way. A task force formed with a cross-section of the hospital's primary constituencies, its board of trustees, its medical staff and its employees is targeted to present its recommendation for the future development of St. Agnes Hospital's mission in the fall of 1988.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in paying tribute to St. Agnes and its President Robert J. Stanley and in wishing St. Agnes many more successful years to come.

## THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PRISON CELLS

### HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the omnibus drug bill authorizes appropriations for the Federal prison system. If you will recall, the regular appropriation bill for the Departments of Commerce, State, Justice, and the judiciary deferred funding for the prison system because legislation authorizing the appropriation had not been considered.

I make this point because it is necessary that additional prison space be made available to house an inmate population that has grown nearly 80 percent over the last 8 years and is expected to continue to grow. At this point in time the inmate population in Federal prisons is nearly 60 percent over the intended capacity of the system.

The reason for discussing the need for additional prison cells in the context of this debate is simple: a growing percentage of the inmate population were incarcerated for drug-related offenses. In 1981 approximately 21 percent of Federal inmates were serving time for drug-related offenses. That figure is now 43 percent and is expected to increase to more than 50 percent in the coming years.

The Bureau of prisons has developed plans to significantly reduce overcrowding in the Federal prison system. It is incumbent upon us to support the Bureau's efforts. We need only to consider the ongoing problems of the District of Columbia in meeting a Federal court order capping the inmate population. Should we fail to support the efforts of the Bureau of Prisons to reduce overcrowding by expanding capacity, we run the risk of a Federal judge capping the inmate population.



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DEFENSE OF THE CHILEAN  
PRESIDENT AUGUSTO PINOCHET

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in defense of the Chilean President Augusto Pinochet. Chile's constitutionally mandated efforts to restore democracy are progressing rapidly. Their next step in the redemocratization process manifests itself in a Presidential plebiscite that will probably be held late this year. Voter registration drives are prevalent and a new Congress is anticipated.

I urge my colleagues in Congress to support the Chilean movement towards democracy. For further insight into the situation, I encourage you to read a letter by Paul M. Weyrich of Coalitions for America.

COALITIONS FOR AMERICA,  
Washington, DC, July 20, 1988.

Hon. PHILIP M. CRANE,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR PHIL: Despite growing and already overwhelming hard evidence that Chile's constitutionally mandated efforts to restore democracy are on track and working well, some members of Congress are scheming to scuttle the whole deal.

This letter, therefore, is written in the spirit of the old adage, "Forewarned is forearmed."

Last month, a group of House members requested signatures of their colleagues on a letter to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, expressing "fear" about his government's resolve to return the country to democracy, as required by Chile's constitution. Some other House members have called for "investigations" and State Department "actions."

These ploys, thinly disguised efforts to cast doubt on Chile's efforts at re-democratization, have far-reaching and very dangerous implications for the United States.

If a large number of your House colleagues sign such documents or support such schemes, it could serve to undermine Chile's restoration of democracy and thrust it right back into the Communist camp of which it became part in 1970 under Marxist President Salvador Allende, and since 1973 has been struggling so vigorously and valiantly to escape.

The return of Chile to Marxist rule would give Soviet- and Cuban-backed Communist forces throughout Latin America and around the world a propaganda windfall of gigantic proportions in undermining and overthrowing a whole host of democratically elected governments. It most certainly would seriously endanger a number of fragile fledgling South American democracies.

So, when you are approached by your colleagues to lend support to anti-Chile proposals, please keep the following important and readily verifiable facts in mind:

Chile is about to carry out, the next, and crucial, step in its redemocratization process—a presidential plebiscite that probably will be held late this year. This procedure is mandated by Chile's constitution, approved by two-thirds of the voters who took part in a 1980 plebiscite. Under terms of that constitution, Chile's governing junta will nominate a presidential candidate to be considered in a plebiscite in which voters will cast "yes" or "no" ballots. It appears at the

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moment that that candidate will be the present president, Augusto Pinochet. If the nominee wins a majority of "yes" votes, he will be president for eight years. If there is a majority of "no" votes, the selection will go to an open, multiple-candidate, democratic election, the form for future presidential elections under the constitution.

In preparation for the presidential plebiscite, the Chilean government has enacted a series of election laws, including those establishing a system for voter registration; creating tribunals to resolve disputed election returns, and setting up courts to deal with vote fraud and similar crimes.

So far, some 6½ million Chileans have registered, to vote out of a voting-age population of about 8 million—already far more than the registration target of 5½ million; far exceeding historical trends, and acknowledged by most of Chile's political leaders, including most in the opposition, as being enough to provide valid election results. Only the Communist Party of Chile and several other Marxist political parties of the Far Left refused to take part in voter registration drives. All other parties, including the Christian Democrats, urged and helped eligible Chileans register to vote.

Chile's electoral system, including voter registration, is in the highly capable and experienced hands of Juan Ignacio Garcia, a man of impeccable credentials who received much of his training in election systems and procedures in the United States. Mr. Garcia's vast electoral experience spans Chile's Frei, Allende and Pinochet regimes, and he is highly regarded and respected by political leaders across nearly the entire spectrum of Chile's public life.

After the presidential plebiscite, the next step in Chile's return to democracy is the election of a new Congress through an open, democratic ballot process. Indicating the present government's intention to proceed with this aspect of a return to democracy is the fact that, in anticipation of a new Congress, legislative chambers and office buildings already are underway in the coastal resort city of Valparaiso, where the new Chilean Senate and Chamber of Deputies will sit.

There are many more indications that Chile is about to resume its historic democratic legacy, but the items listed above should give you more ample reason to believe that the present government is acting in good faith and in accord with the Chilean constitution.

I urge you consider these facts and then to decline to take part in any project that could sabotage the return of democracy to Chile.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL M. WEYRICH,  
National Chairman.

DESPITE REFORMS, THE SOVIET  
UNION DOES NOT REALLY  
RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT TO  
EMIGRATE

HON. JAMES McCLURE CLARKE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, the last 2 years have been a time of considerable change in the Soviet Union. It is difficult for us in the West to measure the significance of these

changes, although many of them may turn out to be for the better.

One obvious improvement has been the increase in the numbers of Jews, Armenians, and ethnic Germans allowed to emigrate. As in the past, there may be a correlation between these rising numbers and Soviet perception of improving relations with the United States. While we can only rejoice that thousands of families, many of whom have waited for years, have been able to emigrate to live elsewhere, Soviet policies reveal a fundamental ambivalence which requires continued close American attention to this and other human rights problems in the Soviet Union.

I object to the continuing Soviet insistence that emigration is a privilege, not a right. The authorities have permitted the recent increases in emigration by adjusting the machinery of refusal and obstruction, not by removing it. Soviet officials still require an invitation from a close relative abroad before even considering granting permission to emigrate. This attitude of the Soviet authorities contradicts the guarantees of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, which the Soviet Union signed. The right to leave one's country of residence has been recognized since the Magna Carta, and is especially important for minorities historically subject to persecution, bigotry, and discrimination.

At the same time, let us not forget the individuals who continue to receive refusals, in this time of reform, to their applications to emigrate. The excuse of possession of state secrets is still used, or misused, far beyond any legitimate need to protect secrets. Relatives or former family members can still exercise a veto over emigration, even for petty personal reasons. The whole process remains capricious and inconsistent.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must continue to defend the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union and every other country.

A TRIBUTE TO MAYOR KAY  
CALAS OF CARSON, CA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and joy that I rise today to pay tribute to Mayor Kay Calas. Often referred to as the "Magnificent Mayor", she has served 13 years on the Carson City Council, 8 of those years as mayor or mayor pro tem, as elected by her council colleagues. Indeed, she is a professional who has dedicated her life to public service, yet she also represents a loving and caring individual who, as a wife and mother, has succeeded in accomplishing her many goals and projects within the community.

Born in Kansas City, MO, the next to the last of eight children in John and Rose Boswell's family of seven girls and one boy, she grew up and completed her education there. In 1945, she moved to California and the following year married John Calas, a local businessman in the South Bay area. Their suc-

cessful and loving marriage lasted 29 years until he passed away in 1975.

During her early years as a wife and mother, she devoted herself to her husband and her five sons, Chuck, John Jr., Frank, Jim, and Tom. As a dedicated parent, she found herself involved in the Woodcraft Rangers, the De Molay Mothers' Club, and the PTA where she holds a lifetime membership.

She became active in local community activities such as the Keystone Women's Club where she served as president and director. In addition, she became interested in her husband's community project, a low cost rabies vaccination program for dogs in the surrounding neighborhoods. Since its initiation in 1962, the Annual Rabies Vaccination Clinic, currently held in the parking lot of Carson City Hall, has become a biannual event for pet owners.

In a relatively short time, her civic efforts resulted in the creation of numerous services and projects. One of her major accomplishments includes the establishment of a local chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous. Every year, she lends her assistance to the Miss Carson Beauty Contest and when the Rose Float parade begins in Pasadena every year, she watches in pride as the Carson entry rolls down the boulevard, for this, too, is high on her list of priorities.

After the unincorporated area became the city of Carson in 1968, she decided to enter the political arena. In 1975, she won the election to a seat on the city council which also represents the first woman elected to the Carson City Council. She immediately began to initiate and encourage programs to benefit the citizens of the city.

Since Kay Calas first took office, four new parks have been established and a new one will be built to replace the old Moine Tank Farm. She also started a therapeutic program for the physically challenged, programs for women and girls, and for senior citizens.

Under her administration, the Dial-A-Ride and the Carson Shuttle Bus services have improved transportation in the city which has helped seniors and the handicapped.

Her participation in various local committees is well known. These include the City Economic Development Committee, the City Public Relations Committee, the City Anti-Graffiti Committee, and the City Community Task Force on Crime, which she has actively promoted. Her activities, however, reach far beyond the city limits of Carson. She has also served on the Alameda Task Force, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Advisory Committee and the Los Angeles County Mosquito Abatement Committee. Her influence is felt beyond the borders of our Nation as she works on the Sister City Committee which has outreach offices located in the Philippines and Japan.

As a Key Democratic Woman, she served as delegate to the National Democratic Convention in both 1980 and 1984. In 1988, Kay was honored as Democratic Woman of the Year for the 30th Senate District. Although she leads a very busy and demanding public life, she has remained faithful to her earlier obligations. She has served on the board of directors of the Carson Chamber of Commerce. She is a member and takes an active part in the Dominguez Women's Club, the Carson V.I.P. Club, the T.L.C. Club, the

Carson Jolly Club, the Y.M.C.A. Century Club, the Dominguez Swinging 50's and the Keystone Women's Club. She also maintains a membership with the Eastern Star and the Rebekah Lodge.

Even with so many programs and projects, she still finds time to enjoy her family which includes eight lovely grandchildren: John III, Christopher, Nicole, Leslie, Frank, Jr., Jim, Jr., Justin, and Brooke.

As the Representative of the 31st Congressional District, I am proud to know and serve with Mayor Kay Calas, an exemplary woman who leads a well-rounded and successful life. She deserves the honors which come her way, some of which will be acknowledged at a testimonial dinner to be given later this year by citizens of Carson where she has contributed so much as a civic leader and political figure.

## INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DAY

### HON. THOMAS A. LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate International Literacy Day. A day not only to recognize the thousands of Americans who have learned to read and write in the strive for self-improvement, but also to recognize the 27 million Americans who remain unable to utilize the necessary skills of literacy.

In this presidential election season, public attention is being pulled towards the issues of defense, foreign policy, taxes and the budget deficit. However, we must not overlook the most essential tool this nation has—education. I firmly believe that the most basic way to improve our community and our lives is through an intense educational effort.

I commend the teachers who, in their pursuit of excellence in education, have made it possible for our children to recognize the importance and joy of reading. I commend the members of our community and the local business leaders who have joined together to establish programs such as the Cincinnati Youth Collaborative and the Greater Cincinnati Literacy Task Force.

The Cincinnati Youth Collaborative is a combined effort by Cincinnati leaders representing business, the city, the schools, and youth service agencies. The mission of this group is to put in place and assure the effective operation of structures and support systems which will lead every youngster to reach his or her potential.

The Greater Cincinnati Literacy Task Force, on the other hand, is an organized effort dedicated to fighting adult illiteracy. The task force utilizes the combined resources of the Cincinnati public schools and programs for basic adult education in the Greater Cincinnati area.

I am proud to offer my support to the members of our community who have played such an important role in cultivating a more informed and intelligent society as we celebrate International Literacy Day.

## AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, September 7, 1988, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

Although the drought and Congress' response to it have dominated the farm sector in recent months, the federal government has a hand in many other issues of interest to farmers. The drought will pass, but questions of farm policy, exports, pesticides, and food supply will remain. Several major agricultural issues will be high on the agenda of the Congress in upcoming months.

1990 Farm Bill: The farm commodity programs authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 will expire in 1990. Some observers predict that the Congress may choose to basically extend the provisions of the 1985 Act, since little consensus is developing around a new direction for federal farm policy and many would prefer to avoid a long and potentially controversial debate. Yet if there is another crop shortage next year, there could be efforts to pass a major revision of the farm programs rather than the usual tinkering around the edges. The importance of deficit reduction will likely be a primary force in shaping the bill. Federal farm program costs increased from \$2.7 billion in 1980 to \$26 billion in 1986, but have declined to an estimated \$16 billion this year. Targeted assistance, such as that contained in the recently-enacted drought bill, might prove popular in the cost-cutting atmosphere that will likely prevail.

Conservation: The effort to require from farmers a certain level of resource conservation in return for farm program benefits will continue. Many Congressmen and private conservation groups have been highly critical of the recent announcement by the Soil Conservation Service that acceptable farm conservation plans required by the 1985 Act need not bring erosion down to tolerance levels—the amount of soil loss that is offset by regeneration.

Crop Insurance: An effort may be made in the next farm bill to require that farmers purchase federal crop insurance if they wish to get the benefits of federal commodity programs. Sign-up for crop insurance has been lower than expected because of spotty availability and high premium costs, as well as a perception among farmers that the insurance is not needed because the federal government will provide assistance if a disaster strikes.

Pesticides: Concern about the slow pace at which the Environmental Protection Agency has been reregistering pesticides already in use or removing them from the market altogether has prompted attempts in the Congress to overhaul the federal pesticide law. A "core" bill, dealing primarily with reregistration and thereby avoiding other controversial issues, may be voted on yet this fall. The bill has met resistance from those who want to deal with groundwater protection, farmer liability for pesticide runoff, and business patent and indemnity concerns.

Farm credit: It is still too early to judge the long-term success of the Farm Credit Act enacted last fall to shore up the strug-



gling Farm Credit System. Several land banks have received funds under the Act; several mergers have been approved. Farm failures due to the drought may have an adverse impact upon the farm credit network, as would higher inflation and interest rates. The Congress will be watching closely to see if the problems experienced by much of the farm credit sector have been resolved.

**Tax issues:** The "heifer tax" and collection of the off-road diesel tax would both be repealed by a bill currently working its way through the Congress. There have been several recent proposals to renew the preferential tax treatment of long-term capital gains, which would benefit many livestock producers. In addition, the drought, which has increased the variability of farm income, has provided new ammunition for farmers' arguments in favor of income averaging. The cost of such measures, however, makes their future uncertain. The approach favored by the Congress recently has been to require that the cost of any expansions of tax breaks be offset by reductions in others.

**Food safety:** Consumers are increasingly concerned about the possibility of food-borne diseases, pesticide-contaminated produce, and residues in meat from antibiotics or growth hormones. Some farmers and retailers have responded by labeling their products as "natural" or "organically grown," but others point out that such labels have little meaning in the absence of federal standards. The role of the federal government in these issues will likely remain one of monitoring food safety and assisting producer organizations attempting to solve problems within their own industries.

**Commodity markets:** The federal government will continue to provide farmers with advice on using futures and options trading as a way of protecting themselves from fluctuating prices. The Department of Agriculture is currently conducting a study on the economic benefit to farmers from such commodity trading compared to federal subsidy programs, and will be watching the markets for indications that further regulation is warranted.

**Trade:** The recent successful culmination of long-standing efforts to make Japan relax its strict beef and citrus import quotas was greeted with enthusiasm by an agricultural sector eager to exploit more markets abroad. The Free Trade Agreement with Canada, currently being considered by the Congress, has both supporters and opponents among farm commodity groups. Those in favor argue that it will open new markets, while opponents feel that the agreement provides insufficient protection from subsidized Canadian products. Farmers are also following the Geneva trade talks with great interest. The Reagan Administration's proposal to end all market-distorting subsidies by the year 2000 is still on the table, but has made little progress because of an inability among the countries involved to agree on what constitutes a subsidy. The drought has also taken some of the pressure off farm subsidy reform, since world grain supplies (and therefore subsidy costs) are at the lowest level in years. The new trade law requires that if significant progress is not made in negotiations to reduce restrictive trade practices, the U.S. will implement a "marketing loan" for wheat, feed grains, and soybeans aimed at getting commodities into world markets rather than government storage.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE DAVIS, JR.

#### HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding resident of Alameda County, Clarence Davis, Jr. Mr. Davis has a lifelong record of community and political achievements. He has served his community as a labor and community activist and his country through his tour of duty in the military in World War II.

As a member of the Construction and General Laborers Union Local 304 for over 20 years and Teamsters Local 315, he was instrumental in promoting union reforms. He was a founding member of the Negro American Labor Council.

Mr. Davis' long list of public service and activism is exemplary. In 1966, he was admitted to the California State Bar. From there he proceeded to improve his community through his work in politics. He and I once faced each other in a primary election that was a good and fair fight—one that typified his quality as a gentleman of fine character.

His affiliations are numerous; among them, Oakland Alameda Branch of NAACP, California State Democratic Central Committee, Alameda County Democratic County Committee, cochairperson of the Eighth Congressional District Caucus, organizer of the C.B.S. Democratic Club and membership in the Charles Houston Bar Association.

I join the friends of Clarence Davis, Jr., in paying tribute to this loyal community servant. I am very proud to congratulate and honor him. He has served as an inspiration, leader, and role model for all of us.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the Chamber yesterday afternoon when a recorded vote was taken on the Foley motion to table the Walker motion to discharge the Committee on Armed Services from further consideration of the veto message on the defense authorization bill. Had I been present at that time, I would have voted "nay" on the Foley motion.

### STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I feel I must warn my colleagues of the impending dangers should Michael Dukakis become President of the United States.

Although he has been credited with the "Massachusetts Miracle," now even members of his own party acknowledge his poor fiscal management. In just 3 years, Gov. Michael Dukakis has converted \$1 billion budget surplus in fiscal year 1986, to a \$300 million deficit in fiscal year 1988. This dictates a \$110 to \$150 million tax increase for the coming year.

Dukakis blamed the situation on "a revenue shortfall" rather than excessive spending. This reaction suggests he may regard the Federal deficit in the same way and will likely suggest a tax increase.

Massachusetts experienced an economic turnaround from 1979 to 1982 while Dukakis was out of office. The State's revenue skyrocketed although Dukakis raised spending until it was nearly three times the Federal spending growth rate. However, as revenue growth tapered off, the spending maintained its rate. In addition, the spending increase had not been in entitlement programs for the poor, but on payrolls. Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Richard Voke, admitted that "Personnel costs are where the spending excess is." This expenditure has risen twice as fast as for the poor.

Currently, Lt. Gov. Evelyn Murphy worries over the state of affairs in Massachusetts that Dukakis is likely to leave with her. Perhaps the rest of us should learn from her mistakes and refuse Dukakis the chance to abuse the Federal economy as he did the State of Massachusetts. For further insight into this situation, I recommend the article "Duke May Leave 'Fiscal Mess' to His Successor" by Warren Brookes in the Boston Herald on June 5, 1988.

[From the Boston Herald, June 5, 1988]

#### DUKE MAY LEAVE "FISCAL MESS" TO HIS SUCCESSOR

(By Warren Brookes)

When the charming but fatally inept Louis XVI asked his finance minister, "What is the condition of the country's finances," the reply allegedly was:

"The condition of your majesty's finances is that your majesty has no finances!"

Over the last six weeks, the voters of Massachusetts and an increasingly fearful "lady in waiting," Lt. Gov. Evelyn Murphy have discovered the state's once-overflowing coffers are not only empty, but new taxes are needed.

This is because Massachusetts has raised both its debt and spending far faster than the nation as a whole. As a result, in just three years, Gov. Michael Dukakis has converted a \$1 billion budget surplus in FY 1986 to a \$300 million deficit in FY 1988, and another \$200 million for FY89, forcing a major tax increase of nearly \$110-150 million for this coming year.

This prompted one Massachusetts State House wag to suggest that next year's theme song will be "Who threw the deficit into Ms. Murphy's chowder?" Lt. Gov. Murphy is publicly not amused, worrying out loud that Dukakis is leaving her with "a fiscal mess."

Predictably, the governor blamed this not on excessive spending but on "a revenue shortfall," suggesting that is how he will approach the federal deficit as well, making tax increases not his last resort but his very first, just as he did in 1975 when he passed the largest tax increase in state history.

But, because of the economic turnaround, engineered entirely while Dukakis was out of office at Harvard (1979 through 1982, when the state's total revenue burden was cut by more than 17 percent while state spending actually declined in constant dollars) the state's revenues have poured in so fast even Dukakis had trouble spending all of them.

But he managed to meet the challenge manfully, raising total spending at an 11 percent/year nominal and 7 percent a year record real rate, nearly three times the federal spending growth rate.

Unfortunately, Massachusetts' incredible double-digit revenue growth began to taper off, to a little over 8 percent in 1987, 5.8 percent in 1988, and an estimated 7 percent in 1989.

The result was both predictable and avoidable, particularly since most of the spending increase was not in entitlement programs for the poor (which have risen the slowest of any segment of the budget) but on payrolls, which have risen 112 percent since 1983, nearly double the already high 63 percent rise in total spending.

Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Richard Voke (a liberal) admitted as much in a May 20 interview in Boston. He said, "Personnel costs are where the spending excess is. My advice to the governor when I met with him last week is that he shouldn't be fighting over cutting services, but cut the payroll costs."

"Personnel expense has risen twice as fast as for the poor. Dukakis' collective bargaining agreements have been almost double digit every year. State employees have gone from not being the best paid around to being better paid than comparable positions in private industry. Even so, we have the second highest sick leave in the nation almost double the national average."

We asked Voke if the current budget crisis in Massachusetts did not reflect bad fiscal management. He was concise: "You could say that, yes."

In his 52-page budget report Voke's language is routinely critical, laced with terms such as "skyrocketing costs," "Management tools ignored," "lack of fiscal control," "fragmented management."

Voke told us, "There hasn't been any will to control spending in this administration for at least five years. Every year it seems every agency comes in looking for more than the other agencies."

Unhappily, the Dukakis national election juggernaut depends on keeping this spending spree and organization going.

## PROTECTING OUR ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES

**HON. CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Miss SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution to address an issue of the greatest importance: to prevent the accelerating loss of the world's rich diversity of animal and plant species.

Recently, I hosted a reception for Members of Congress to honor some of the world's recognized leaders in saving the Earth's irreplaceable germplasm. Many individuals are unaware that, as the distinguished conservation biologist Paul Ehrlich has noted, the

frightening rate of species extinction is like a slowly unfolding nuclear holocaust. Each year the world is losing tropical forests the size of the State of Pennsylvania. These rainforests house the vast majority of plant and animal species. Half the world's remaining species could be lost within the next several generations due to the ecologically destructive activities of human beings.

Scientists estimate that the human induced rate of extinction is hundreds—to thousands—of times higher than the natural rate of extinction. One in three of the world's 200 primate species already are in trouble and at present trends, 1 in 7 could be extinct by the year 2000. In Madagascar, one of the most biologically diverse areas of the world, at least half of the 12,000 plant species and 190,000 animal species are extinct or close to extinction. According to the Office of Technology Assessment, the rate of loss of biological diversity is likely to increase over the next several decades. We are destroying the resources we need as we leave the industrial revolution and enter the biological revolution.

There are many compelling reasons—ethical, moral, economic, and others—why all human beings should help to dramatically reduce the current "extinction spasm." The National Academy of Sciences recently published an outstanding volume of essays called *Biodiversity*, which discuss these various reasons. The common theme running through all the essays was the impoverishment of the human condition if nature's endowment of rich diversity is allowed to disappear.

For example, maintaining diversity is critical to food production. The Department of Agriculture estimates that contributions from plant genetic material leads to a 1-percent increase in crop productivity worth over \$1 billion every year.

Twenty-five percent of all prescription drugs in the United States with an estimated market value of \$8 to \$14 billion per year are derived from plants. Worldwide, drugs, including non-prescription drugs, from wild organisms have commercial value of \$40 billion per year.

Biotechnology, which has given us the tools to manipulate desirable genetic properties, will continue to rely on the genetic materials found in nature. Preserving nature's "genetic library" is fundamental to unlocking the enormous benefits stored in these living resources.

Maintaining biological resources also provides free, but essential, ecosystem services, including climate stabilization and protection of soils and watersheds—conditions which are imperative to sustaining global economic development.

Fortunately, many experts believe there are a range of public policies that could prevent this great loss, while at the same time enabling the world economy to prosper. The Congress has recognized the importance of protection of biological diversity in section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act. This section requires the United States to take a number of actions to help other nations conserve biological diversity. Mounting evidence of a worsening situation, however, makes it abundantly clear that additional actions are necessary.

The World Commission on Environment and Development, in its recent report, "Our Common Future," recommends that a biologi-

cal diversity convention be pursued. I am proud to say that the United States has taken the lead in supporting such a convention. At the July 1987 governing council meeting of the U.N. Environmental Program, Assistant Secretary of State, John Negroponte, suggested that a convention be developed. Mr. Negroponte reported that there was broad agreement at the meeting for a convention.

It was with that idea in mind that I offered, and the House adopted, an amendment to title III of the Foreign Assistance Act reauthorization last December, calling for the President to pursue an International Convention for the Preservation of Biodiversity. The current joint resolution is offered in this same spirit, in the belief that congressional action on this issue this session is vital for sending a message to the President that time is of the essence in initiating an international convention.

The joint resolution expresses the Congress' support for U.S. efforts to initiate discussions to develop an international agreement to preserve biological diversity, and calls upon the President to exert U.S. leadership in order to achieve the earliest possible negotiation of an international convention to conserve the Earth's biological diversity.

## REAUTHORIZATION OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

**HON. DON BOKNER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. BOKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation to reauthorize the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] for 4 years, until 1992, and to make certain changes in the program. The bill also contains an authorization of appropriations for completion of the Board for International Broadcasting's modernization program and for its construction of a new relay station in Israel.

This bill is identical to titles I and II of H.R. 4471, the Miscellaneous International Affairs Authorizations Act of 1988, which passed the House on May 12, 1988, by a vote of 267-112. It does not contain the foreign assistance authorization that was added to H.R. 4471 during floor consideration. Given the noncontroversial nature of the OPIC and BIB authorizations, I would hope that the House and Senate act expeditiously on this legislation.

The key sections of the OPIC title provide for: First, the establishment of a pilot program for limited equity investments in Caribbean and African development projects; second, the elimination of restrictions on OPIC operations in higher income developing nations in the Caribbean; third, an increase from \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion in overall liability for OPIC's investment guarantee program; fourth, greater cooperation between OPIC and the private political risk insurance industry; and fifth, authority for OPIC to use loan proceeds in the United States to adapt or develop new technology for development projects.

Mr. Speaker, OPIC is one of the more successful of our foreign assistance programs. It is totally self-sustaining, and is in fact one of



the few U.S. Government programs that actually returns a profit of about \$1 million annually to the U.S. Treasury. OPIC's authority expires on September 30, 1988. This bill is non-controversial, and I urge that it receive expeditious consideration.

GEN. WILLIAM E. ODOM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to note the recent retirement of Lt. Gen. William E. Odom, U.S. Army, a longtime and well respected intelligence officer of this country. In his last 3 years of service, General Odom served as Director of the National Security Agency. Throughout his career, he was acknowledged as an expert in Soviet affairs. He had wide experience in national security matters, including service as military assistant to Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the National Security Adviser to President Carter. He also served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army for Intelligence. During his years in Army intelligence and at the NSA, he was a frequent witness before the committee. His testimony was always highly knowledgeable and effective.

During his 3 years as Director, NSA, General Odom stood apart from other senior intelligence managers in his appreciation for the fiscal realities facing national security programs and in his pragmatic dedication to constructing a highly effective signals intelligence program within the context of those realities. General Odom led the way in modernizing U.S. signals intelligence collection and processing systems and ensuring the survivability of these systems. He was also responsible for major new initiatives to enhance support for military operations through better integration of national and tactical signals intelligence capabilities, as well as other efforts to protect the privacy of U.S. communications and automated information systems. He implemented successfully minority training and recruiting programs and improved the equal employment opportunities at NSA through a range of affirmative action programs.

Mr. Speaker, General Odom was a professional intelligence officer in every sense of the word. His country owes him a debt for his dedicated service.

MANNY CASIANO, JR.: TRIBUTE  
TO A HISPANIC BUSINESSMAN

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, the National Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will recognize Manuel A. Casiano, Jr., as the Hispanic Business Person of the Year for Region III, which covers the States from Maine to Florida and Puerto Rico. The award is given to individuals within the Hispanic community who have made outstanding contributions to the growth of Hispanic business and

employment while serving as good corporate citizens.

Manny Casiano was born and raised in New York City, where he first made his name as a businessman involved with the city's film industry. Before he began his career as a businessman, however, Manny served his country as a proud member of the U.S. Marine Corps for 4 years, participating in the Korean conflict.

Manny retired from private business in 1970 to serve as the National Executive Director of the Puerto Rico Labor Department, Migration Division at the request of the Governor of Puerto Rico. In 1971, he was appointed to be the Administrator of Puerto Rico's Economic Development Administration by the Governor. In both of these positions, Manny served the Puerto Rican community well, helping to create new economic opportunities for Puerto Ricans both here and on the island.

Since 1976, Manny has been editor in chief and president of Casiano Communications Inc., a Puerto Rican based publishing company. In that capacity, he has published Caribbean Business, an influential English language tabloid dealing with economic and business affairs in the Caribbean; Imagen, a monthly Spanish language magazine concerned with the lifestyle of the Hispanic community; and an annual business directory and guide on how to do business in Puerto Rico.

Manny is a member of a number of important business organizations, including the Governor of Puerto Rico's Economic Advisory Council, the White House Conference on Small Business, and the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce.

There is no one more deserving than Manny to receive the Hispanic Chamber's award. He has made many contributions to the Hispanic community throughout his life, and since at 56, he is still a young man, I'm certain that he will continue to serve both his country and his community for years to come.

On behalf of myself and my friend and colleague from New York, Congressman CHARLEY RANGEL, I would like to congratulate Manny on receiving this award and for all the service he has given to his community.

A BETTER MEASURE OF  
PROSPERITY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in response to the criticism heaped upon the Reagan administration regarding the U.S. economy. The Democrats are quick to condemn the present economic situation although they frequently gather their evidence including all the administrations in the past 15 years. However, President Reagan has only held office for the past 7½ years. During this time, Reagan has been busy undoing the damage caused to the economy by the Carter administration. Since 1981, the median family's real income has increased 9 percent, rebounding from the 8 percent it dropped while President Carter held office. In addition, the same median family

pays 28 percent less in income taxes. Finally, the real household financial wealth has increased 55 percent since 1981, after showing a total gain of only 3 percent in the 1970's.

Using the Democrats own misery index—devised in 1976 to exploit President Ford's shortcomings—President Reagan's inflation rate plus unemployment rate measures 9.2 percent, compared to President Ford's at 12.6 percent and President Carter's at a skyrocketing 20 percent. Currently, GEORGE BUSH favors the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's more optimistic, prosperity index, which places more importance on how many people say they belong to the labor force than on real job growth and expansion. Presently, there is a 5.3 percent unemployment rate representing 66 percent of Americans over 16 in the labor force. For the first quarter in 1988, the prosperity index measures 60.4 percent, a 20-percent increase from 1980 when it was registered at 50.2 percent. Although both the prosperity index and the misery index take a positive approach by measuring employment rather than unemployment.

For further insight into this matter, I suggest that my colleagues read "A Better Measure of Prosperity," by Warren Brookes, in the Washington Times on August 1, 1988.

The article follows:

A BETTER MEASURE OF PROSPERITY

(By Warren Brookes)

The Democratic National Convention was a study in contrasts. The booming Atlanta economy with its 4.8 percent unemployment on the outside contrasted sharply with the Depression-style rhetoric on the inside. Gov. Mario Cuomo was bad-mouthing a New York state economy whose unemployment rate is now 3.5 percent, the lowest since Al Smith was governor in 1928.

The Democrats dismiss such economic statistics as "misleading," or "not telling the real story."

Mostly they are doing their best to bury the economic good news of the Reagan era in the bad news of the Carter years, by the clever process of measuring progress from 15 or 20 years ago.

The Washington Post (which seems to have signed on to the Dukakis campaign for the duration) had the audacity to publish a preconvention story (July 14) with the headline:

"Are Americans Better Off Than 15 Years ago?" Funny, we weren't aware that Reagan was in his fourth term. This is, of course, the old "BCOR" strategy: Blame Carter on Reagan.

It was beautifully practiced by Convention Keynote Ann Richards who read what was supposed to be a heart-clutching letter from a two-earner family in Texas complaining about making ends meet, and worried about the future, as if Ronald Reagan had created uncertainty and the two-earner family.

What Mrs. Richards did not tell us is that since 1981, this median family's real income has risen 9 percent after falling 8 percent under President Carter's budget years (1977-1981).

She also didn't tell us that they were paying 28 percent (or about \$1,300) less income tax on this median income than they would have paid under Mr. Carter, or that their marginal tax rate had been cut from 28 percent in 1980 to 15 percent in 1988.

Most importantly, she didn't tell us that real household financial wealth has risen 55 percent since 1980, after rising only 3 percent in the entire decade of the 1970s. And it fell, under Mr. Carter's withering 13 percent inflation and 21 percent interest.

In 1976, candidate Jimmy Carter scorched Gerald Ford with something called "the misery index," a concoction of prominent liberal economist Arthur M. Okun, who once served on President John Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers.

The index consisted of adding the inflation rate (CPI) to the unemployment rate to get level of combined economic "misery."

This backfired on Mr. Carter in 1980, because when he first castigated President Ford for his "economic misery" the index stood at about 12.6 percent—when Mr. Carter lost it stood at 20 percent, a record high.

Today, that index stands at about 9.2 percent, the lowest in more than 20 years, and chances are we will hear Vice President George Bush citing this 54 percent "reduction in economic misery" during his campaign.

But Mr. Bush prefers the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's new, more positive, "prosperity index," which takes into account the fact that the unemployment rate is a very "soft" number. It depends more on how many people say they are in the labor force than on real job growth and expansion.

It is possible to have a low unemployment rate, and still not have a very strong level of employment. For example, the latest unemployment number of 5.3 percent is a lot better than the 1974 figure of 5.3 percent with which it is being compared. In 1974, only 61 percent of Americans over age 16 were in the labor force. In 1988, that figure is close to 66 percent. If there had been 66 percent in the labor force in 1974, the comparable unemployment rate would have been 12.5 percent.

This is why the Chamber has chosen to use the "harder" number, known as the "employment ratio." This is the measure of the actual percentage of the adult population that have jobs, irrespective of how many are in the more loosely self-defined "labor force." (People who say they are available for work.)

They then subtract from this employment ratio the actual inflation rate as measured by the GNP deflator. This shows employment less inflation as an "index of prosperity."

As of the first quarter of 1988 that prosperity index is at a postwar high of 60.4, a huge 20 percent improvement over 1980 when it stood at a postwar election-year low of 50.2.

The advantage of this approach is that it is positive. Instead of measuring misery, it measures levels of prosperity, by measuring true levels of employment (not unemployment) less the inflationary cost of reaching that level.

It remains to be seen whether Americans feel as prosperous as this new index suggests—and what, if anything, this will mean in November, but it does show that the Democrats have a lot to prove.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS IN PORTALES

### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following article about the Portales National Bank printed in the July issue of Independent Banker. The Portales National Bank under the leadership of its president, David Stone, is an interesting case study as we debate the banking legislation which will soon be before us. While we are often besieged by lobbyists from large multi-State and international banks, it is interesting to note that there are still a few banks whose profits are derived from providing services to their local communities.

While it is neither desirable nor feasible to use the Portales National Bank as a model for our banking system, I think the entire banking industry may learn a lesson from David Stone, that there are profits to be made from providing good service and responding to the needs of the local community.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS IN PORTALES

(By Brian Nixon)

As David L. Stone hops out of his pickup truck, he points to a billboard that greets visitors as they enter Portales, New Mexico. "Welcome to Portales," the sign says, "a town of 12,000 friendly people \* \* \* and three or four old grouches."

Atop the billboard words "The Portales National Bank." On the left is the bank's logo, depicting a windmill at sunset, or sunrise, depending on how you look at it. "That's the best advertising I've ever done," Stone, the president of the bank, says.

It was so successful, in fact, that it caught the eyes of a group of British Broadcasting Company people filming a travelogue on the United States. Sure enough, the distinctive billboard was beamed back to the British Isles for viewers' enjoyment. While Great Britain may be a little out of his bank's market area, it's nice to know your advertising has that kind of reach.

The bank doesn't stop with just one billboard. There's another adorning the entrance to the Roosevelt County 4-H Fairgrounds, which hosts the oldest and largest county fair in New Mexico. Other welcome signs are located on the west side of town, and one at the entrance to the Portales Country Club.

There's also a welcome sign in Elida, New Mexico, the bank's birthplace. It was chartered in 1906 as the First National Bank of Elida, Territory of New Mexico. Stone's father, Douglas, moved the bank to Portales in 1935.

For Stone, the signs are an important communications avenue to tell customers what his bank stands for: serving the community.

This is community bank marketing New Mexico-style—no Madison Avenue types in starched shirts need apply. Public relations decisions at the Portales National Bank are driven by common sense and laced with a tad of good humor.

Stone knows the patrons of the \$48 million-asset bank and how to reach both present and future customers. Community relations is the key.

#### A ROOM FOR MODERN-DAY PIONEERS

Less than a block away from the bank's main office on East Second Street is the Pioneer Room, a building restored by the bank to reflect the community's heritage. Old-fashioned siding and a wood-shingled awning, covering the sidewalk, along with a hitching post in the front, provide a history lesson in frontier architecture. Inside, wood paneling, a tin sculptured ceiling and a retired turn-of-the-century bar greet visitors.

With several tables and chairs, and coffee on the burner, visitors have a place to sit down, relax and banter about cattle prices or other topics. Trophies awarded teams that the bank has sponsored are displayed in the window.

The bank's customers helped complete the interior decoration when the Pioneer Room was completed in 1982. As part of the dedication, Stone invited the ranchers in the area to come into town, get their cattle brands good and hot and emblazon the walls with their logos. Stone's own brand, the diamond S, appears on one of the concrete anchors for the hitching post outside.

The Portales National Bank's Pioneer Room is also reminiscent of Stone's family heritage in New Mexico. His grandfather, after moving to New Mexico in the late 1800s, founded the first bank in Roosevelt County and went on to start four others. "Back then, everything was done by telegraph, mail or by rail," Stone says. "Roads were poor." His father worked at the Portales National Bank for 47 years and was president for 22 of them.

Adjacent to one of the bank's other offices in Portales, Stone put together "The Homestead," a look at how newcomers to the New Mexico territory lived. In the country around Portales, which is located in eastern New Mexico, wood was scarce. Homesteaders lived in dugouts, small homes built into the ground and covered by wood.

Although the dugouts were cramped by modern standards, they did offer some benefits. Since they were built partially underground, they were cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Mesquite provided fuel for wintertime heating needs. "Everybody when they came out here lived in dugouts," Stone says.

Beside the dugout at the Homestead stands a working Eclipse windmill, similar to the one depicted on the bank's logo.

#### A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

Stone notes proudly that one of the things weatherman Willard Scott likes to talk about in his morning monologues is Portales peanuts. They're an important product grown on irrigated land in the area.

While an ethanol plant provides a market for milo, peanuts are Portales' major farm product. "It's the only profitable cash crop we have," Stone says. One-third of Roosevelt County's farm land is irrigated. Another one-third is dryland farmed, while the remainder is used for pasturing cattle.

Agricultural loans are an important part of the bank's lending portfolio—about \$14 million, but Stone adds that the new Chapter 12 bankruptcy code has prompted the bank to take a more cautious approach with its farm and ranch loans.

With a population of 12,000, the community benefits from a diversified economy. Eastern New Mexico University is also located in Portales, which boosts the population and offers jobs for residents. "That provides a lot of stability for our economy," Stone says.



## THAT'S WHERE WE MAKE LOANS

While driving through one part of Portales, Stone points out a variety of single-family homes that have received new roofs, fresh paint and other improvements. "I'm real proud of this part of Portales," he says.

It's a neighborhood that people have invested their time and sweat, to improve. "We have a wonderful work ethic here," Stone says. The Portales National Bank helped the residents, many with low incomes, get loans. The community has the lowest unemployment rate and the lowest per capita income in the state.

"I think part of the American dream is home ownership," Stone says. He recalls the time a bank examiner asked him if his bank red-lined neighborhoods. "I said we sure do," he says. "We draw a red line around the worst area and that's where we make loans."

Stone, like his grandfather and father before him, believes the bank's primary goal is to serve Portales, and its people. "That's the greatest reward you get as a community banker—the success of your customers," he says.

It's a message that's been seen in Great Britain, but is followed daily in Portales.

SUBMISSION OF AN ARTICLE BY  
MICHAEL J. LACIVITA

## HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to respectfully request that I be able to insert an article written by Mr. Michael J. Lacivita, a distinguished citizen from my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. Lacivita has written an article entitled "Plant Supervisors Are Key Safety People." This article, which appeared in the December 1986 National Safety and Health News, has been reprinted for the benefit of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy. Because of the great significance of the issues addressed by Mr. Lacivita in this fascinating article, I encourage all of my colleagues to read it.

PLANT SUPERVISORS ARE KEY SAFETY PEOPLE  
(By Michael J. Lacivita)

Our supervisor is our key safety person and our statement of policy on safety and health is our key safety document.

The statement by our Chairman of the Board John Nelson, is as follows: "This is to reaffirm the policy of Commercial Shearing, Inc., that a vigorous safety and health program will be maintained to safeguard our employees. All operations are to be performed in an approved safe manner. Employees will be issued proper personal protective equipment and will be required to use it."

Implementation of the accident prevention program is the responsibility of management. Supervisors at every level will actively support our safety and health policy and will insure that unsafe conditions or acts are corrected and that safe working practices are followed.

"It shall be the first line supervisors' responsibility to instill a safety awareness attitude in their employees through periodic personal contact and regular group safety meetings."

"The policy emphasizes our concern for the welfare of our employees and recognizes that both the company and its employees will gain because of a successful safety effort not only from the economic aspect, but humanitarian as well."

"It will in no way limit or detract from any safety or work procedure or regulation now in effect at any facility of Commercial Shearing, Inc., but is intended to strengthen and support them."

"Employees are urged, for the sake of their families, their co-workers, and themselves, to do their part in this effort to make our company a better and safer place to work."

This statement of policy is published in our Safety and General Plant Conduct Manual that is given to each employee.

The first line supervisor has been given a mandate by top management to instill a safety awareness attitude in their employees.

We believe one of the best methods to do this is through a regularly scheduled monthly safety meeting, with prepared safety topics. These meetings must be held regularly and presented by the supervisor in a most sincere manner.

The supervisor must gain the employees undivided attention and keep control of it at all times. The particular safety topic of the month such as eye protection, hearing conservation, fire prevention, etc., must be the focus of attention. Any deviation from the special monthly safety topic tends to disrupt the meeting.

The meetings should be brief, hard hitting, and to the point. Five or 10 minutes should be sufficient time to convey the safety message if the supervisor puts his heart into it and does not give the impression that it is something he wants to get out of the way because he has to do it.

The safety meeting is the company speaking through the supervisor. The impression he makes will be implanted in his employees, forever.

A well organized supervisor-employee safety communications program can help an employee achieve that accident-free goal. Safety programs must be planned and executed with the same importance as production or quality control activities.

An employee's safety awareness can be stimulated by creating a positive safety attitude through special safety messages. These messages should be factual teaching and training in a novel way. They should be dynamic, no static. Unsafe acts should be stressed as well as unsafe conditions.

To act safely, an employee must think safety. A six shooter approach must be used, that is repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat, repeat, and repeat. As one of our employees said in one of our safety contests, "If you're sick and tired of hearing about safety—good! We're getting through somehow!" It might be called the nagging syndrome. Our ultimate goal is to increase safety consciousness through repetition.

To reinforce our long standing safety theme of Be Safe—Not Sorry, we have issued Be Safe—Not Sorry key chains, baseball caps, and decals to our employees. We believe this slogan is having lasting impact on many of them, in fact, one employee submitted this thought in our latest safety contest: "Be Safe—Not Sorry is Commercial's motto, take my advice it's a rule you should follow."

The supervisor must be continually on the alert to spot unsafe acts. He must check to determine that his employees are following

safe work practices. There may be a few employees that are chance takers and Russian roulette players. These employees must be dealt with quickly and firmly.

There are times when an employee with a careless safety attitude must be disciplined. Discipline is for the employee's own good. In our experience, employees that received discipline for not wearing eye protection, for example, were very angry at the time, but at a later date, thanked us because the eye protection saved their eyes. The employee's I don't care attitude must be changed to one of I do care. It is far better for a supervisor to have a live enemy than a dead or injured friend.

Unsafe conditions should be corrected at once. If this is not possible, then corrective action should be initiated by the supervisor.

Alleged unsafe conditions that are brought to the supervisor's attention by employees should also be acted on quickly. The employee should be notified of the action being taken or given an explanation for the lack of action or its postponement.

The supervisor must set the safety example for his employees. His safety tolerance level will determine the safety attitude of the employees reporting to him. When it comes to safety, one of our supervisors once said, "We have to satisfy the safety director, because good enough is not good enough for him."

Employees must be educated to recognize unsafe conditions and unsafe acts. Good safety habits are as easy to form as the bad ones.

We all make safety judgment calls daily, while driving to and from work as well as on and off the job. By the end of the month, this could translate into hundreds of right or wrong calls. A person's good safety judgment can make him a winner in this game of life.

A supervisor must help to develop that safety prone, accident-free worker. This type employee saves himself physical misery and his company economic woes. Safe workers are industry's anchor men and can be depended upon. Many perform for years, yes, even a lifetime without suffering a serious injury. They have developed those good safety work habits and stick with them. It becomes second nature.

In my opinion, the main cause of most accidents has, and still is being overlooked—the human element problem. We may not be able to change basic personality traits, but we should attempt to understand and motivate the safety behavior of individuals.

We should study the safety prone employee as well as the unsafe worker to find what makes them perform the way they do. After all, low accident frequency employees work side by side with high accident frequency employees. Continuing educational programs directed toward both unsafe conditions and unsafe practices should be instituted and maintained.

In my accident investigations, I frequently hear the words, "It was my own fault. I wasn't thinking." I am sure that when most of us sit back and reflect on our own personal lives and consider the times when we had an on- or off-the-job accident, we will also say, "I just wasn't thinking."

It is one of the supervisor's prime responsibilities to concentrate on his employees having a safe place in which to work and to see to it that they work safely. He should care for his employees like he cares for his own family. An employee generally has an accident for one of two reasons: He doesn't know, or doesn't care.

These conditions are both under the supervisor's control. If the employee doesn't know, then the supervisor was weak in job instruction or follow up. If the employee doesn't care, then the supervisor should have motivated him using discipline if necessary. An employee will usually work as safely as the supervisor's safety tolerance level permits. If safety isn't in the leader, it won't be in his followers.

No one knows an employee better than his immediate supervisor. The supervisor should accept his *key safety person* responsibility when he accepts his supervisory position. He sets the safety image in his area and his actions will speak louder than his words. A supervisor's action and influence can favorably influence an employee's life forever. He is the key safety person in his employee's world of work and could be the difference between life and death.

In 1984, Commercial Shearing, Inc., became the first repeat winner of the American Metal Stamping Associations' *Seastrom Safety Award* that it first won in 1980. The award was presented for the company's continued dedication to employee safety and for the development of new approaches to making the workplace safe.

Michael J. Lacivita is the corporate safety and security director of Commercial Shearing, Inc., Youngstown, OH. He is a member of ASSE Ohio—Pennsylvania Chapter and received the local chapter's 1984 *Safety Professional of the Year Award*. He is past chairman of the Mahoning County Safety Campaign Committee and is at present on TMA's safety committee.

**IN HONOR OF DEBORAH BERMAN, JERRY EPSTEIN, JAN PETERS, AND THE BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF VENICE**

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting these fine Americans, who by their generosity of spirit and support have helped the quality of life for many young people in Venice, CA, a marvelous community in my 27th Congressional District.

The Boys & Girls Club of Venice provides service to 1,000 boys and girls, ages 6 to 18 from the greater Venice-Marina area of Los Angeles. It is a significant full-service community center providing professional counseling, tutoring, vocational guidance, service to needy families, and is a leader in delinquency diversion, as well as cultural enrichment.

A branch of Boys Clubs of America and an active member of United Way, the Boys & Girls Club of Venice is a nonprofit agency under the general direction of a volunteer board of directors and supervised in daily operations by a full-time executive director and staff.

Debra Berman, the Boys & Girls Club of Venice "Woman of the Year," is a business woman, lecturer, and top real estate salesperson. She began her career as a teacher in Watts. She has tutored emotionally disturbed children and organized fund raisers for the homeless. Despite the demands of a success-

ful real estate business, she is active in many local charities, including Daniel Freeman Hospital Guild, Venice Family Clinic, Toys for Tots and Meals-On-Wheels. In keeping with her dedication to the youth of our community, she always finds time to spend many volunteer hours working with the children at the Boys & Girls Club of Venice.

Jerry B. Epstein, President of Jerry B. Epstein Management Co., is actively involved in real estate construction, development and management. His principal expertise is in planning, financing, constructing, and managing multiple dwelling apartments.

Jerry Epstein was among the group that originally planned Marina del Rey. He is a member of the Board of Airport Commissioners, City of Los Angeles; secretary, Los Angeles State Building Authority; chairman, Energy Commission for the Cities and County of Los Angeles; and a member of the executive committee, Board of Trustees, St. John's Hospital and Health Center, Santa Monica. As well as being a guiding figure of the Boys & Girls Club of Venice, Jerry has played an important role with the Big Brothers of America, Marina del Rey Chamber of Commerce, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. I have known Jerry for many years and am pleased to join in this tribute to my good friend as he is named the Boys & Girls Club of Venice "Man of the Year."

The Boys Clubs of America has named Jan Peters its 1988 Medallion award recipient. Jan Peters has 15 years in contemporary crafts, having open Del Mano Gallery with her partner, Ray Leier, in 1973. They currently own and operate a gallery in west Los Angeles and another in Pasadena, CA.

Jan Peters is a member of the American Craft Council, the Glass Art Society, the Contemporary Crafts Council of the Craft and Folk Art Museum and the Costume Council of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Ms. Peters has been a vice president of the Board of Directors of the Boys & Girls Club of Venice for the past 6 years.

On behalf of the Venice community and the U.S. House of Representatives, I join in congratulating these exemplary individuals and the Boys & Girls Club of Venice, for a job well done.

**DON'T DROP THE BASE CLOSINGS MEASURE**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues an article that appeared in the Long Island Newsday of August 9 on the base closings bill. Both the House and Senate passed this measure, which would allow an independent panel to recommend military installation closings based on defense reasons rather than political or local economic development reasons. Due to technicalities in the different ways the House and Senate passed this measure and the veto of the Defense Authorization Act to which it was attached, it is now in danger of being dropped. The base

closings provision will result in defense spending savings of between \$2 and \$5 billion per year. It must be retained and enacted into law.

**UNLOAD THE BASES, CONGRESS; DON'T DROP THE BALL**

A clever plan to make it easier to close obsolete military bases is in danger of falling into the legislative cracks—even though both houses of Congress have agreed to it. It's up to the chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees to salvage it.

Closing military bases, no matter how irrelevant they are to the nation's defense, is so politically touchy a matter that none has been closed since 1976. Yet, keeping unneeded installations going costs the taxpayers somewhere between \$2 billion and \$5 billion a year.

Under the plan proposed by Rep. Dick Armey (R-Texas), an independent panel of outside experts appointed by the secretary of defense would recommend a list of bases to be closed. If the president agreed, the list would be forwarded to Congress, which would have only two options: Close all or none.

But the bill now hangs in a sort of parliamentary limbo because of the different ways it was passed in the two houses: The Senate version was an amendment to the defense authorization bill, which was vetoed last week by President Reagan. But the base-closing measure was dropped in conference, so it wasn't covered by the veto. Meanwhile, the House passed a similar plan as a separate bill.

There's now a question whether the Senate needs to repass the bill, or, if not, whose responsibility it is to bring it to conference. There, it runs the risk of being watered down because many conferees would prefer a weaker bill. There's plenty of sentiment, for instance, to require that Congress vote to approve the list instead of merely not disapproving it. The former is considerably harder to do.

The lawmakers should keep in mind that—regardless of how the folks at home feel about lost local jobs and revenues—the purpose of military installations is to boost the nation's defense, not the local economy.

**RONALD D. CASTILLE: 1988 OUTSTANDING DISABLED VETERAN**

**HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, as a Marine Corps platoon commander in Vietnam, Ronald Castille was leading a team to remove casualties of another platoon that was pinned down by a Viet Cong battalion in a rice paddy near Duc Pho in Quang Ngai Province. A machinegun slug struck his upper right thigh and knocked him down. He patted a fistful of soft gray mud into his wound to slow the bleeding and continued to direct the recovery operation.

It was March 16, 1967, Castille's 23d birthday. Helicopters came for the wounded. He was the last man loaded on the last chopper to leave. A machinegun slug ripped through the floor, shattered, and struck his already wounded leg and lower body. The shock of the second blast stopped his kidneys. He



almost bled to death before reaching Clark Air Base Hospital in the Philippines 2 days later.

Castille lay in a body cast for a week, not realizing how grievously he was injured. Bacteria from the mud in his wound had infected his leg, and caused gangrene to set in. The doctors had to remove the leg, despite his protests.

Despite the loss, self pity isn't in Ronald Castille's vocabulary. "One of the reasons I never felt sorry for myself was that I volunteered for combat," he says. "I was lucky. I came back. A lot of my friends didn't. An awful lot didn't."

Mr. Speaker, Ronald Castille has had a series of uphill battles since losing his right leg to a 50-caliber Viet Cong machinegun slug in 1967. But he has persevered and he has distinguished himself. Now Philadelphia's district attorney, Ronald Castille has been selected as 1988's Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year by the 1-million-member Disabled American Veterans.

Following his return from Southeast Asia, Castille spent 18 months at the Philadelphia Navy Base Hospital before joining friends at the University of Virginia Law School. He received a law degree in 1971 and returned to Philadelphia.

He joined the district attorney's staff and spent 11 years as a trial lawyer, 2 years as chief of the Career Criminal Unit and nearly 2 years as deputy district attorney before seeking the top post in 1985. He began his 4-year term as Philadelphia district attorney in January 1986 and now oversees a staff of 240 attorneys who prosecute about 50,000 criminal cases each year.

Castille is actively involved in veterans' affairs, many regard him as the Vietnam veteran's spokesman in Philadelphia. He's often asked to speak at Memorial Day and Veterans Day ceremonies.

In 1984, he and three other Vietnam vets began the Philadelphia Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. Approximately \$750,000 in private donations was raised to erect a monument at Penns Landing to honor 630 Philadelphians who died in Vietnam. Completed last year and dedicated on October 26, the monument covers nearly a square block. The 630 names are etched on a long curved wall.

Castille's other community involvement includes the Youth Aid Council, Youth Services Coordinating Commission, Urban Coalition, USO, the "Philly Kids Play It Safe" antidrug program, and the Philadelphia Council executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America. As legislative chairman of both the National and Pennsylvania District Attorneys Associations, he testifies before Congress and the State legislature regarding criminal laws.

As district attorney, Castille has facilitated major changes in Philadelphia's juvenile justice system. He was instrumental in strengthening State laws concerning dangerous juvenile offenders. He also formed a volunteer program to help rehabilitate first-time nonviolent juvenile offenders. Youth aid panels selected from the community are trained by the district attorney's staff. They supervise qualified juvenile cases and administer community service and counseling in lieu of traditional punishment.

Shortly after taking office, Castille convened two grand juries—one to investigate operation of the city's abandoned housing abatement program, another to look into reconstruction of 61 homes destroyed in the 1985 MOVE incident. After an exhaustive examination, the grand jury last year returned separate presentments in each case, recommending charges be filed against three men who were accused of stealing more than \$700,000 in taxpayer funds.

Castille has prosecuted city employees for loafing on the job at taxpayer's expense and for taking payoffs for illegal trash removal and is playing a leading role in the investigation and prosecution of Common Pleas Court judges taking bribes. In cooperation with Federal, State, and local authorities, Castille's office also has waged a successful campaign against organized crime.

Loss of a leg hasn't hampered Castille's interest in sports. An excellent golfer, he often plays with the best in celebrity benefit tournaments. He swims regularly and loves deep sea fishing, an interest he developed while growing up in Florida. He's an expert alpine skier, something he learned during his Navy rehabilitation period. He later spent three winters in Vail, CO, qualifying as an instructor for handicapped skiers.

The son of a career Air Force pilot with service in two wars, Castille spent his early years at various military bases around the world. Born in Miami, FL, in 1944, he graduated from Itazuke High School in Fukuoka, Japan, in 1961.

Prior to his injury, Castille planned to make a career in the military. At Auburn University he joined the U.S. Marine Corps Platoon Leaders Program. After graduation in 1966, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and served in Vietnam with Company F, 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating Ronald Castille for being chosen Outstanding Disabled Veteran of 1988 by the DAV, for his career successes and particularly for his courage and tenacity in the face of tremendous adversity. He is a remarkable and inspiring gentleman.

#### RECOGNIZING JOSEPH, MORTON, AND JACK MANDEL

#### HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the excellent work of three exemplary citizens of Cleveland, OH. Joseph, Morton, and Jack Mandel have contributed greatly to both the economic and cultural prosperity of our region. Yesterday, Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) honored as the namesake of the university's new Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences.

The Mandel brothers endowed the Mandel Center for Nonprofit Organizations at CWRU in 1984. In addition to funding the center, the Mandels sponsored the Mandel Professorship of Non-profit Management. The Mandels have contributed over \$5 million dollars to the uni-

versity, and will continue to be a driving force in the construction of yet another CWRU building next spring.

For nearly half a century the Mandels have built a major corporation, while never losing sight of the needs of their community. Greater Cleveland has benefited immensely from their good works. Morton was cofounder of Cleveland Tomorrow, and is today the vice chairman of the organization. He has served as both the president and chairman of the United Way Services, is a founder and trustee of Clean-Land, Ohio, and serves as a life trustee and president of the Jewish Community Federation.

The Mandels won the George S. Dively Award for corporate leadership in urban development for their Midtown Corridor revival project in Cleveland. The mark the Mandels have left on Cleveland is permanent, and will be felt for generations.

Forbes Magazine has reported on their economic success, but I wish to recognize another kind of success. Joseph, Morton, and Jack Mandel remain men of high ideals and unshakable integrity. They have contributed generously to their community and deserve our respect and admiration.

An article highlighting their achievements follows:

[From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland, OH), Sept. 6, 1988]

#### MANDELS HONORED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS—SOCIAL SCIENCES SCHOOL RENAMED

(By Marcus Gleisser)

When the three Mandel brothers are honored today at Case Western Reserve University, it will mark a giant step from their start 48 years ago in a small storefront auto parts distributor at 6525 Euclid Ave.

Today they head the giant Premier Industrial Corp. with operating revenues of more than \$528 million in fiscal 1988 and a sprawling layout of buildings around E. 46th St. and Euclid Ave., within walking distance of their modest beginnings.

Their focus, they said, is on efforts to benefit the community. Their aim is to "build a fine corporate enterprise, but to do it in a socially responsible way to our native community," said Morton L. Mandel, board chairman.

"This has proven to be enlightened self-interest," he said. "It has come back to us in the kind of people who have committed themselves to working with us, the type who need to find fulfillment in the nature and culture of their employer."

Ceremonies today will include a convocation at 2 p.m. at Amasa Stone Chapel on the CWRU campus, with a procession of 59 faculty in academic gowns and talks by university President Agnar Pytte; the school's new dean, Richard L. Edwards; and Sen. Barbara A. Mikulski, D-Md. The university's social sciences school will be named in their honor; the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences.

Altogether, the three brothers, Jack, 77; Joseph, 75; and Morton, 66, have given more than \$5 million to the university, including \$3 million toward a new building to house the social sciences school, according to a university spokesman. The school hopes to break ground next spring for a \$6 million building at Bellflower Rd. and Ford Dr.

In 1984, the brothers helped endow the Mandel Center for Non-Profit Organizations at the school, a cooperative effort of

CWRU's law and social science schools and Weatherhead School of Management. That same year they established the Mandel professorship of non-profit management.

Other Mandel works include the founding of the massive Midtown Corridor revival along lower Prospect and Euclid Aves., which has won the national George S. Dively Award for corporate leadership in urban development. Morton Mandel was the first chairman and his brothers were on the first board.

Morton was a co-founder of Cleveland Tomorrow and vice chairman. He has been president and chairman of the United Way Services as well as life trustee, founder and trustee of Clean-Land, Ohio, Jewish Community Federation president and life trustee.

The Mandel contributions to the CWRU school of social work have special meaning to the three brothers, they said.

Morton Mandel said, "We know lots of people are hurting out there in our city: the disadvantaged. One good way to help them, combined with our interest in higher education, is to educate and train capable social workers who, in turn, will go out and help those who need help the most.

"My brothers and I are very grateful to this community. It is the setting in which we have been fortunate enough to accumulate substantial net worth and the opportunity to be constructive in our community."

Forbes Magazine late last year reported that each brother's Premier stock and other investments are worth at least \$240 million.

They began with much less, growing up at E. 91st St. and St. Clair Ave. Their father and mother, Simon and Rose Mandel, who came from Poland about 1920, had a small dry goods store at 7406 St. Clair Ave. The father had to close it about 1930 when he became too ill to handle it. He died in 1943 at 57.

"We were in a poor family," Morton said, but his older brother, Jack, corrected him: "We did not consider ourselves poor or disadvantaged, we were just low income. But we had parents who gave us important values that we still live by. That was valuable."

While Morton went to Empire Junior High and Glenville High School, Jack and Joe worked to support the family. Jack became a department head at Fisher Body Co.; Joe was a salesman for Fels Naptha Soap Co. Morton sold hot dogs at ball games.

After graduation from Glenville in June 1939, Morton started at Western Reserve University's Adelbert College, but dropped out in the spring of 1940 to join his brothers in starting Premier.

With a total capital of \$900, the brothers bought out the inventory of their uncle Jacob's firm, Premier Automotive Supply Co.

"We founded our company on Aug. 1, 1940, selling standard auto parts," Morton remembered. "The three of us were the sole employees."

Then World War II broke out. Joe worked in a defense plant to bring in more money. Morton enlisted in the Army and Jack ran the auto supply store, selling parts that were hard to come by during the war.

After his discharge, Morton returned to work at Premier, which had grown after the war under Jack's guiding.

"And then it continued to grow. It never stopped," Morton said.

"It came from hard work and luck," Jack said. "We found that the harder we worked,

the luckier we got. A very important part of our philosophy was to go after niches where we would be the best, and we've done that.

"Growth is not hard if you abide by these basic principles: Be honest with yourself, be honest with employees and be honest with customers. It means give as much value as we possibly can to customers, consistent with the ability to show a profit, so the corporation can grow and provide opportunities.

My brothers and I have had a wonderful, exceptional relationship in business for 48 years. We have seen each other virtually every day. We each have different talents and use them independently. We may not always have agreed, but we remained close personal friends."

Growth and acquisitions have made the small store into a giant corporation with 43.6 million shares of common stock outstanding. It has diversified into electronic parts distribution; automobile parts are still 10% of the business. There also are maintenance products and firefighting products.

#### EDMUND F. BENSON BOULEVARD

#### HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in order to express their deep appreciation to Mr. Edmund F. Benson for his steadfast commitment and dedication to improving the environment for the residents of Dade County, FL, Commissioner Sherman S. Winn and Commissioner Harvey Ruvin have recommended that N.W. 97th Avenue from N.W. 33rd Street to N.W. 41st Street in Dade County, FL, be named "Edmund F. Benson Boulevard". This is certainly an honor that is well deserved.

I would like to commend Edmund Benson for his tireless efforts to bring critical environmental issues to the attention of South Floridians. I am confident that Mr. Benson will continue to serve the environmental interests of our community for many years to come and I am pleased to help pay tribute to his outstanding work.

Mr. Benson's accomplishments are well recognized. As chairman of the Dade County solid waste recycling task force, Edmund Benson has reinforced Dade County's position as a national leader in the area of solid waste recycling. Also, as a member of the Dade County resource recovery task force, Mr. Benson has been instrumental in developing a cohesive, working relationship between Dade County and the Costa del Sol community in managing an impressive resource recovery management program.

Mr. Benson is also the founder and chairman of ARISE Foundation, a not-for-profit, anti-pollution committee. This organization informs and alerts West Dade residents and county government about environmental problems at Dade County's garbage incinerator. Through his involvement in ARISE, Mr. Benson has secured funding for desperately needed testing and repairs for the Dade County garbage incinerator.

The continued success of the ARISE Foundation, the Dade County solid waste recycling

task force, and the Dade County resource recovery task force are representative of the consistent efforts of Edmund Benson.

Mr. Edmund Benson is a truly remarkable man. His unwearied commitment to serving his community sets a fine example for the citizens of Dade County, the State of Florida, as well as the rest of the Nation. It will be an honor to drive down Edmund F. Benson Boulevard.

KEVIN NAVARRO: DALLAS  
POLICE OFFICER OF THE  
MONTH

#### HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, each month, the Dallas Community Police Awards Committee designates a police officer of the month. I want to share with my colleagues and fellow citizens the announcement, which appeared in the Dallas Police News, of Detective Kevin Navarro as August Officer of the Month.

KEVIN NAVARRO: AUGUST OFFICER OF THE  
MONTH

Crimes Against Persons Det. Kevin Navarro has been selected the August Officer of the Month by the Dallas Community Police Awards Committee. He will be honored Aug. 18 during a breakfast hosted by the Town North Optimist Club.

Before transferring to CAPERS, Det. Navarro, a seven-year veteran, was assigned to the Southwest Division where he immediately established himself as a dedicated law enforcement professional. Examples of his work include:

Jan. 6, 1988, Det. Navarro received an outstanding performance evaluation for the months of July through December, 1987. During this rating period, he investigated 415 offenses, clearing 304 cases. This represents a 75 percent clearance rate. He also filed 117 cases.

May 22, 1986, he received a citizens' commendation for the kindness he demonstrated when he helped at the scene of an accident. Navarro was off duty at the time.

Nov. 4, 1985, he received a commendation for assisting in the evacuation of residents at the Brookside Apartments during a five alarm fire at the complex.

Oct. 27, 1987, Navarro was commended for the successful conclusion of a high speed chase that resulted in the arrest of a suspect and the recovery of a stolen car.

Two days earlier (Oct. 25, 1987), he was commended for the manner in which he handled a high speed pursuit which resulted in the arrest of a suspect for Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle, Unlawfully Carrying a Weapon, Credit Card Abuse, Burglary of a Vehicle and assorted other charges.

Sept. 25, 1982, Navarro, who had been off training only four months, was commended for the professional and calm manner in which he broadcast a high speed chase.

Sept. 14, 1982, he was commended for a burglary arrest which resulted in the clearance of 65 offenses.



In his off-duty time, Det. Navarro, who is an ordained Baptist deacon, is involved in activities at the First Baptist Church of Duncanville where he and his family worship. He taught high school Sunday School for five years and is still involved in drug abuse counseling at assorted schools and churches.

Det. Navarro is also a member of the Texas Peace Officers Rodeo Association which donates its proceeds to different charitable organizations. At last month's DPD rodeo, he took first place in the bull-riding competition.

#### IN HONOR OF FRED MILLER

#### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fred Miller as he is honored by the Automotive Division of the Pacific Southwest Region of the Anti-Defamation League with its prestigious "Man of the Year" Award. Fred is most deserving of this significant tribute.

Fred Miller began his career in the automotive industry in 1955 and founded Miller Leasing Co. in 1967. He became president of Miller Imports Nissan in 1970, president of Miller Imports Mitsubishi in 1982, and founded Miller Car Rental in 1984.

Fred has served as president of numerous automotive dealer advisory boards both nationally and internationally and as founder and president of several automotive advertising associations.

Highlighting Fred's vast experience of dedication to the growth of the community, he is a past vice president of the Van Nuys Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the legislative action committee, a California State Senate Commissioner on the Task Force on Automobile and Truck Insurance, and a member of the UCLA Graduate School of Management and Chancellors Associates. In addition, he is a founder and current director of Val Pac, a founder and member of the Sports Chapter of the City of Hope, and an adviser and sponsor of the Concern Foundation for Cancer Research.

In presenting the 1988 "Man of the Year Award" to Fred H. Miller, the Anti-Defamation League Automotive Division celebrates a singular man, an exemplary American who embodies the aims for which ADL was founded and the ideals toward which it aspires.

Throughout all his endeavors, Fred has enjoyed the love and support of his wife, Barbara and their children, Mark and Lisa.

It is a pleasure to share Fred Miller's accomplishments with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives. I ask that they join me in wishing Fred the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

#### REAGAN AND HASTINGS COLLEGE: PEOPLE WHO KEEP THE NOISELESS TENOR OF THEIR WAYS

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues' attention is invited to the following especially thoughtful and moving editorial appearing in the September 8, 1988, edition of the Lincoln (NE) Star, which is keyed from remarks by President Ronald W. Reagan at the dedication of the C.J. & Marie Gray Center, the communication center at Hastings College, Hastings, NE, which was named for the parents of Robert K. Gray, a distinguished native son of Hastings. The editorial is a tribute to those many Nebraskans and Americans, whose quiet, unselfish, and continuing contributions to their neighbors, communities, and Nation, are the undergirding strength in the American society. President Reagan's recognition of their contributions and his ability to speak to and about them and their lives in large measure the reason for his reputation as "the great communicator." On September 6, 1988, the President once again demonstrated that ability and the citizens of the Hastings area and Nebraska once again demonstrated their natural, rich measure of hospitality, courtesy, and patriotism.

#### REAGAN APPEAL ENDURES

President Reagan did something for an old friend this week and for a lot of people he had never met and never will. He was the featured attraction at the Hastings College dedication of a new \$3 million communications center.

The C.J. Marie Gray Center is named for the parents of Republican Party stalwart Robert K. Gray, a Hastings native and longtime Reagan supporter. All Nebraskans share in the pride taken by the people of Hastings in this outstanding addition to the college facilities.

In today's environment, a communications center, a facility literally linking the educational institution with the entire world, could not be more appropriate. Many predict that the future of greatest potential for the human race will be found within communications technology.

But more than Hastings College was showcased with this dedication. Reagan said "it's no secret I like this area," and he spoke affectionately of the values of personal responsibility, self-reliance and moral courage that he saw epitomized here. And he quoted British poet Thomas Gray, who penned "Along the cool sequestered vale of life, they kept the noiseless tenor of their ways."

"He was talking about the kinds of people who don't make a lot of noise, whose lives aren't flashy or gaudy," Reagan said.

Well, there he goes again, demonstrating precisely why he is known as the Great Communicator. Without a doubt, Reagan speaks a language and expresses a set of values with which vast millions of people are in harmony.

Most people don't make a lot of noise and they live quiet lives. Nevertheless, they appreciate a little recognition of the contributions they make to their fellow man. They believe that by doing their jobs well, what-

ever they may be, they are contributing to society. They believe that by raising children who become productive individuals they are serving a high and worthwhile responsibility.

They aren't beating any drums, they aren't setting records and they are not widely recognized or honored, but they make the best of their lives as is within their capacity. They reach their full potential as they perceive it and they are rightly proud of it.

They are the neighbor who shows up with a pot of homemade soup when you're sick in bed, who happily loans you his car when you happen to be without one, who watches your house when you are gone and who always has a friendly greeting. They are your children's school teacher, a colleague at work, the family doctor, the mailman, the clerk in the store, the teller in your bank, your insurance agent, your clergyman and endless other people who make a positive contribution to all our lives.

Ronald Reagan knows those people—he knows them well—and they relate to him as they would to a member of the family. When it comes to human relations, Reagan could write the book and there will not likely be another like him in the White House for a good long time.

His easy way with people, his instinctive human decency; these are qualities worthy of recognition. He didn't have to go to Hastings. He did it for his friend Robert Gray and he left with the admiration of thousands who turned out for the same ceremony.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO AAL BRANCH 3186 IN GOLDEN, IL

#### HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, branch 3186 of the Aid Association for Lutherans [AAL] was selected to receive this year's National Fraternal Award, the AAL's highest volunteer honor. Branch 3186 is located in Golden, IL, in the 20th Congressional District which I represent, and was singled out for recognition of the volunteer service and community outreach that its members donate on a regular basis.

Only 5 of AAL's 6,900 branches across the country receive this annual award, which indicates how important their work is. Branch 3186 was chartered in 1953 and has a long history of involvement, but one major project galvanized its members: helping a victim of a plane crash, who was severely burned when his crop-dusting plane crashed in a corn field. Branch members raised some \$15,000 through several fund-raising projects, including a soup supper, a consignment sale, an agricultural program and an ice cream social. The money was enough to make 15 monthly payments to the hospital for the victim's medical expenses, allowing him to recover physically and financially and return to business.

Branch 3186 was also cited for raising more than \$5,000 to help a family recover from a fire which destroyed their home, and numerous other smaller projects, such as installing smoke detectors in the homes of senior citi-

zens. These are just a few of the projects AAL branch members quietly work on every day.

Mr. Speaker, the Aid Association for Lutherans provides 1.4 million members in 6,900 branches nationwide with fraternal benefits, while its affiliated companies offer members other financial services. We salute AAL and branch 3186 in particular for their outstanding volunteer services to their members and neighbors in need.

**CONGRESSMAN DALE E. KILDEE  
HONORS MR. GRANT COBB,  
MR. FLOYD J. MCCREE, MRS.  
LADESTA HAMILTON NEELY  
AND MRS. PAULINE DORN**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to four individuals whose extraordinary efforts to improve the quality of life in my hometown of Flint will be honored on September 10, 1988. The LaPaloma Shrine Club of Vehicle City Lodge 1036 and Genesee Temple 550 will recognize their contributions to the Flint community, some posthumously, with Annual Appreciation and Achievement Awards.

The late Mr. Grant Cobb combined a successful career as a restaurateur with tireless devotion to the local community through his membership in organizations committed to making Flint a better place. An active member of the Progressive Eight Club, Twelve Kings Club, and Flint Business Mens Club, among others, Grant Cobb well served the community that he loved so much.

Each new generation is privileged to benefit from the wisdom and courage of great civic and political leaders. The late Mr. Floyd J. McCree must surely rank among those for whom leadership and service to the community was a way of life. Mr. McCree's distinguished political career began in 1956 with his service on the Genesee County Board of Supervisors. Elected to the Flint City Commission in 1958, the late Mr. McCree later became the first black mayor of a major city in the United States. An important precedent in itself, this election further highlighted the popularity and respect held for Floyd McCree by the people of Flint, black and white. Mr. McCree was next elected as Genesee County's Registrar of Deeds for four terms, serving 16 years until he passed away earlier this year. An extraordinarily active citizen of Flint, Floyd J. McCree was an inspiring example to all who knew him; his dedication and tireless devotion to public service were second to none.

Through the leadership and dedication of the late Mrs. Ladesta Hamilton Neely, the Genesee Temple No. 550 achieved phenomenal success. The late Mrs. Neely formed eight new units of the temple and enabled the group to greatly expand its charitable work. A great believer in encouraging young people to give of themselves to others, Mrs. Neely set up both the juvenile and junior temples, ensuring that those that came after her would be able to share in the gift of serving others.

Our Nation is continually blessed with people who are prepared to give of themselves in the service of those less able or less fortunate. One such individual who continues to work tirelessly to champion the rights of senior citizens and disabled people is Mrs. Pauline Dorn.

Mrs. Dorn has worked on the planning committee and as a delegate for Senior Power Day, the day each year when thousands of senior citizens descend upon Lansing to lobby State legislators. It is the efforts of people like Mrs. Pauline Dorn that ensures that all people are treated with dignity. A member of the Michigan Senior Advocacy Coalition, Mrs. Dorn continues to campaign for legislation beneficial to seniors. In addition to her full-time work, Pauline Dorn also undertakes a great deal of voluntary work for the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me in commending the late Mr. Grant Cobb, the late Mr. Floyd J. McCree, the late Mrs. Ladesta Hamilton Neely, and Mrs. Pauline Dorn, president of the Black Caucus of Aging, in recognition of their enormous contributions to the city of Flint.

**TRIBUTE TO REV. PAUL  
KAUFFMAN**

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 11, 1988, the congregation of the 29th Street United Methodist Church in Harrisburg, PA, will honor its pastor, the Reverend Paul W. Kauffman on the occasion of his 35th year of ordination as a minister. Family, friends, pastoral associates, and Reverend Kauffman's congressman will be present to add to and participate in the program. The planned celebration will be a surprise to the pastor taking place during his regular Sunday service at 10:30 a.m.

Born in Dallastown, PA, Pastor Kauffman is a graduate of Dallastown High School, Lebanon Valley College, the United Theological Seminary in Dayton, OH, and the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary. He was licensed on October 5, 1950, at Centennial Memorial E.U.B. Church in Frederick, MD, and ordained on October 8, 1953, at Fourth Church in York, PA. Reverend Kauffman has served no less than 17 churches through nine charges in his 35 years of Christian service.

The son of Paul and Alice Kauffman of Dallastown, Pastor Kauffman has two children, a son, Paul Kauffman III of Newport, KY, and a daughter, Kristen Reilly of York, PA. Reverend Kauffman has served on the Conference Board of Trustees and Board of Missions. He is a member of the Paxtang Fire Co., Perseverance Lodge, and the Zembo Shrine. In addition, Pastor Kauffman was a camp director at Camp Penn for 5 years and has been recognized for outstanding volunteer service by the ambulance service of Newport.

As a dedicated pastor, friend, counselor, and teacher, Reverend Kauffman has served

the needs of people from all walks of life. He has earned the respect of the young and old of the congregations he has served and of the people throughout the community.

I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in honoring the Reverend Paul W. Kauffman for his 35 years of dedicated service to the church and to his community.

**HIGH HOLIDAYS 5749**

**HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 8, 1988*

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, for Jews all over the world, the new year will begin on the evening of September 11, the first day in the autumn month of Tishri, 5749, under the Jewish calendar, with the celebration of Rosh Hashanah, the Day of Judgment.

According to Jewish tradition, on Rosh Hashanah, God remembers all his creatures and judges humankind. Their destinies are inscribed in the Book of Life, and it is a time for prayer, self-reflection, and repentance. The highlight of the Rosh Hashanah service in the synagogue is the blowing of the Shofar, or ram's horn, whose sound is meant to awaken man's conscience, to renew his faith, to return him to God, and to summon all Jews to self-examination and repentance.

During the evening celebration in the home, festival candles are lit, and a holiday meal is served, including a round loaf of bread and apples dipped in honey to symbolize the hope for a sweet new year.

For 10 days, beginning with Rosh Hashanah, and ending with Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, all Jews make a concentrated effort at introspection and reconciliation. Jews search their souls and repent for their sins, and ask forgiveness. Their deeds and fate are then weighed in the balance by God on the last day. This final day, the 10th of Tishri, Yom Kippur, is the culmination of the entire holiday period.

It is marked by fasting and all other physical abstinence, in order for Jews to concentrate to the utmost on spiritual elements. The entire day is spent in the synagogue, praying and repenting for past sins, and the day ends with the loud, long Shofar blast which marks the final sealing of the heavenly gates, the renewal of the spirit, and a final cleansing of the heart. Jews then return to their homes for a large and joyous break-the-fast meal.

During these most holiest of days, I extend my greetings and best wishes for a happy new year to my many constituents and friends of the Jewish faith who reside in the 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and to Jews throughout the world.

"May you be inscribed in the Book of Life for a good year, L'Shannah Tovah Tikatevu," and let us also pray that this coming year brings us closer to a peaceful resolution of Israel's difficulties in Gaza and the West Bank, as well as an easing of immigration restrictions for Soviet Jews, who are now prohibited from observing these most holy days, so they



can lead a new life free from the tyranny of the Communists "next year in Jerusalem."

## LESSONS OF A PEACE EPIDEMIC

### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD an opinion piece which appeared in the New York Times this week, entitled "Lessons of a Peace Epidemic." The article was written by an old friend of mine, Prof. Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard University.

Professor Hoffmann points to positive developments in the gulf, Southern Africa, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Western Sahara to illustrate how effective international cooperation can limit the use of force throughout the world. When members of the international community join forces, and in particular, when the superpowers support the cause of peace, dramatic progress can be made. The recent work of the United Nations has been decisive in hastening the resolution of violent conflicts that have defied the efforts of peacemakers for decades.

The message here is a positive one: We need not helplessly sit by while wars rage throughout the Third World; we need not automatically choose a "side" in every conflict to turn each war into an East-West confrontation. Our support of the United Nations, and our willingness to discuss localized conflicts with the Soviets can end these wars that help no one, and that no one can win.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of "Lessons of a Peace Epidemic" in the RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 6, 1988]

#### LESSONS OF A PEACE EPIDEMIC

(By Stanley Hoffmann)

CAMBRIDGE, MA.—Wars that have raged for years are ending. The Reagan Administration has been quick to argue that this results from its policy of strength. Actually, the peace epidemic tells a great deal about the sharp limits the international system puts on the successful use of force.

Force pays only as a deterrent, or as a demonstration of superior power, or for very short and limited interventions—and often, but not always, in guerrilla operations.

Wars drag on until the belligerents are sufficiently worn out. Critical to the success in ending wars—in Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Western Sahara, Namibia and between Iran and Iraq—has been the political cooperation of the superpowers as well as an active role for international or regional organizations.

One factor common to all the cases is exhaustion—the exhaustion of all, or of a side that is incapable of reaching its goal and is resigned to a face-saving agreement to cover retreat.

The first case is that of Iran and Iraq. Iraq, the initial aggressor, broke all the Iranian offensives but lacked the strength to reach its territorial and ideological goals. Iran contained Iraq but was bled white by its determination to pursue the war until the Iraqi regime was destroyed.

General exhaustion has also been the key factor in Southern Africa. Pretoria's increasing losses to Cuban offensives in south-

ern Angola led it to reconsider its stand on Namibia. The Angolan regime calculated that the removal of South African troops and independence for Namibia would be worth the departure of its Cuban protectors.

In Afghanistan and Cambodia, invaders learned a key lesson: National liberation forces, given adequate internal and external support, can prevent an invader from controlling the countryside and can inflict losses that gradually appear unbearable and deny victory at a tolerable price.

In Afghanistan, a Soviet triumph would have required a far greater involvement of Soviet forces and even greater devastation at even higher costs in international prestige—and perhaps a risky attack on Pakistan, America's ally.

In Cambodia, a Vietnamese triumph would have required an invasion of Thailand, the main base of Cambodian guerrillas.

The exhaustion of one or both sides often has to be engineered from outside. Iran not only ran out of volunteers but of externally supplied equipment; Iraq was pressured by its supporters into accepting a truce.

External aid and sanctuaries have been indispensable in making the Afghan and Cambodian resistance strong enough to discourage the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

In Western Sahara, the end of Algerian support doomed the Polisario front, which has been fighting Morocco.

As long as American aid reaches the Angolan rebels led by Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan civil war will continue and the Cubans' complete departure may remain in doubt.

Also decisive was the Kremlin's decision to distinguish between its principal and secondary interests abroad and to reduce its burden in international affairs.

In effect, the Soviet Union has decided not to walk out on commitments or to shed allies and clients but to press them into settling interminable or unwinnable conflicts. Moscow's aim is to reduce the cost of supporting its clients and to strengthen relations with the West.

Undoubtedly, by appealing to worldwide aspirations for peace, Moscow is trying to regain influence in international affairs. This effort entails a devaluation of its use of military power. Another important factor is a kind of collusion between Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the Reagan Administration. Both seem to have discovered that the third world is an unrewarding terrain for competition: a trap, not a prize.

Both Moscow and Washington had an interest in allowing neither Iran nor Iraq to win their war, while not decisively antagonizing either side. America wisely decided to endorse the Soviet decision to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan without asking Moscow to solve the problem of a new government, as Pakistan demanded.

Further, America has pressed Pretoria to settle now rather than wait for a later moment when American hostility to apartheid might be more intense.

In Cambodia, the Administration is trying to shift power within the resistance from Pol Pot to the unsinkable Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Here, Soviet-American cooperation is not enough: A settlement requires a greater willingness by China to drop its support for Pol Pot. This might well happen as the Chinese-Soviet rapprochement warms up.

Finally, the United Nations Secretary General and his associates have helped arrange settlements in a way that saves face

for the belligerents. These efforts have been particularly evident in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and the Western Sahara.

In organizing a referendum in the Western Sahara and in leading Namibia to independence, the United Nations will have an important political role to play as well.

The United Nations is benefiting from, and exploiting, the lowering of tension between the superpowers. It is remarkable that Moscow, for so long distrustful of the United Nations and of multilateral diplomacy, should have openly become a champion of the organization.

It is ironic that the revival of the United Nations has occurred under the Reagan Administration, the most hostile of American postwar governments to international and regional institutions.

Let us hope that the next administration, the Soviet Union and the United Nations will apply the lessons of 1988 to unresolved conflicts: the civil wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the bloody conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea and the Palestinian issue. Each has special difficulties but the positive events of 1988 are far from irrelevant to these tragedies.

## EAGLE SCOUT JON W. SOBIESKI

### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I call to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary young citizen of my district, Jon W. Sobieski. He was recognized Sunday, July 31, for achieving the highest rank in Scouting, "Eagle Scout".

Jon is joining the ranks of a very select group. The individual tasks which he had to complete are impressive alone. These tasks challenged every facet of his personality—mental, physical, psychological, and more. His accomplishment becomes even more notable when it is viewed cumulatively. The high caliber of this individual is illustrated by the entire sum of achievements and the perseverance of character he demanded.

In today's society, our youth are truly bombarded with a variety of lifepaths from which to choose. While the freedom of choice is in itself good, too often we hear of young people who are led astray by the ignorance of their years to a lifestyle they do not deserve. It is always refreshing to recognize young men who choose a constructive way of life and also excel at it. Though credit is certainly due to the family of this young man and to the Scout leaders who provided support, Jon knows today that he can participate independently in society in a manner that will benefit himself as well as his community.

The achievement of attaining the rank of Eagle Scout lays an excellent base for a productive future. I'm sure my fellow Members of Congress join me in wishing this young man the best of luck in his future endeavors.

# MATILDA R. CUOMO: ADVOCATE FOR OUR CHILDREN

## HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to one of this Nation's most vocal supporters, defenders, and advocates of our children, Mrs. Matilda R. Cuomo. While many of you may immediately know her to be the wife of New York State's able and distinguished Governor, Mario Cuomo, the First Lady of New York has established a name and reputation for herself.

As the cochairman of the New York State Citizens Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, Mrs. Cuomo has traveled throughout New York State and all across the country making Americans more aware of what perhaps is the gravest injustice that one human can commit against another—mental and physical child abuse.

Mrs. Cuomo, however, has not limited her travels to the United States. Last March, she led a United Nations delegation to the African country of Mozambique. It was there that Mrs. Cuomo learned first hand of the numerous violent acts being committed against that nation's children by a South Africa-backed guerrilla organization, Renamo. According to a United Nations report, this terrorist organization is responsible for physically maiming, psychologically scarring, and killing at least 250,000 children in that country in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Cuomo recently wrote an editorial describing her visit to Mozambique for the New York Times. What she has written is not only shocking, but chilling. While none of us enjoys reading about youngsters being forced to choose between shooting to death their parents or facing death for refusing to do so, such traumatic decisions are having to be made by children in Mozambique every day. The killings and related atrocities against these children by Renamo must end or a whole generation of politicians, lawyers and doctors—the future leaders of Mozambique—will be lost.

At this time, I would like to submit for the RECORD this timely piece written by Mrs. Cuomo.

### IN MOZAMBIQUE, THE ATROCITIES JUST DON'T STOP

(By Matilda R. Cuomo)

ALBANY.—For many Americans, Mozambique remains an abstraction. Children and families in that southern African country are suffering unthinkable violence and death, largely without international awareness.

This suffering reflects a dimension of apartheid that extends beyond South Africa's borders. As reports of mass atrocities and fleeing refugees filter out of Mozambique, experts on the region are blaming a South Africa-backed guerrilla organization called Renamo for the tragedy.

Their attacks are part of a vicious campaign by South Africa to weaken its neighbors. The State Department conservatively estimates that 100,000 civilians have been murdered in the past two years, and that

more than one million more have been driven into refugee camps outside Mozambique as a result of Renamo violence.

While attending a Unicef symposium in Zimbabwe in March, I was invited by Mrs. Graca Machel, wife of the late President of Mozambique, Samora Machel, to visit Mozambique with Unicef's special representative, Harry Belafonte, to observe what was happening, especially to the children. Today, four months later, the terror continues.

The tragedy recalls Khmer Rouge massacres in Cambodia, the Holocaust and the Armenian genocide.

Warfare and homelessness have become a way of life in Mozambique. There is no vaccine to protect the children against the bullets and machetes of the anti-Government Renamo forces.

As a result of the war, the infant and child mortality rates are among the world's highest. One in three children dies before the age of 5.

Our first stop was Lhangene Center, a former Roman Catholic school for priests, that had become a home for traumatized and orphaned children. One 12-year-old boy, in a near catatonic state, described the terror he felt when his village was raided. The guerrillas handed him a machine gun and told him he would have to learn to use it. To test his will, they told him he would have to shoot his parents or face being shot. He obeyed the orders and killed them. Initiated he became the guerrillas' prisoner until escaping.

Another traumatized boy told how his father, a member of the village militia, was murdered during a predawn raid. The guerrillas wanted information on other militia members that the boy could not provide. So they mutilated him, chopping off one finger at a time, pausing each time to extract information. When they ran out of fingers on one hand, they cut off an ear.

The United Nations' Children's Fund reports that 250,000 children have been physically maimed, psychologically scarred or orphaned by Renamo's violence.

Many do not know the whereabouts of their parents, and never will. Many saw them murdered. Many were saved by parents who sacrificed themselves as decoys during deadly raids so that their sons and daughters could flee. Many were trained to kill, forced to fire on friends and relatives and can never return to their villages.

The next morning, we visited Morumbala, a camp for 30,000 refugees. In sweltering heat, men and women gathered to tell about guerrilla plundering of their villages—raping women, mutilating and killing savagely, destroying schools and health clinics, stealing crops, tin off roofs and personal belongings.

Ten thousand children in the camp had no books, paper or pencils and only five teachers. Elsewhere in the country, rebel attacks have left 500,000 children without schools.

In a hospital in Quelimane, the air was hot and stagnant. The sheets were dirty. There was little medicine. Among the men and women, there were many wounded children. Children in wheelchairs, paralyzed by bullets. Children with missing limbs, the victims of machetes. Children bearing the weight of crude, wooden prostheses. Listless children, in their mothers' arms, suffering from malnutrition.

The killing and maiming must be stopped. If we continue to turn our backs on innocent children and families, we will be silent

witnesses to yet another instance of incomprehensible slaughter.

## BACK TO SCHOOL

### HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, as our children head back to school, it is an appropriate time to reflect on our educational system and the contributions made by the departing Secretary of Education, William Bennett.

Secretary Bennett has been at the forefront of efforts to improve the quality and accountability of our educational system. He has effectively used his position to develop a broad, more demanding core curriculum that will prepare our children for the challenges they face. He has called for greater accountability from our school system, as well as increased parental involvement and choice in the fundamental decisions that will affect their children's future. He also has led efforts to restate not only the basics in our schools but also the values which need to be instilled in all of our young people to make them good citizens.

Bill Bennett has left an indelible imprint upon our educational system. He deserves our thanks and praise for his contributions to issues which are important to all of us who hope for a better life for our children and a greater future for our country.

I am including a September 7 editorial in the Wall Street Journal, which highlights some of the innovative educational improvements being made by the States and gives appropriate credit to Secretary Bennett for leading educational reform efforts. The article follows:

### BACK TO SCHOOL

What kind of schools will the nation's students find as they return to their classrooms this fall? With education a live issue in the presidential election, this is a good time to review the bidding on the nation's schools.

There is much to cheer. Departing Education Secretary William Bennett's calls for increased accountability, especially to constructive pressure from parents, is finally getting a response. The most important reverberations come from the states and localities, which of course actually control public school systems.

Minnesota wins this year's top prize for innovation. While carefully avoiding the word "voucher," the state's "choose a school" program comes close to breaking down the education monopoly. Minnesota parents can send their children to any of the participating public schools anywhere in the city or even state. By 1991, this option will be available throughout the state. For the first time, public schools are forced to compete with one another for students.

Losing in this competition for students carries a penalty—loss in state aid of up to some \$3,500 per student, which is transferred to the winning school. Perhaps not surprisingly, the Minnesota Federation of Teachers tried suing to stop such a dramatic program. Most unions nowadays learn to cope with the competitive marketplace;



some day teachers unions will also learn the same lesson.

South Carolina may deserve the award for best improvement. Special remedial classes have helped staunch the dropout problem. The state is using both financial incentives and punishments to improve schools, and to encourage tougher testing for graduation. Other states have revised the qualifications for teachers so that people who have knowledge of a subject outside teaching can qualify.

In Massachusetts, the blue collar area of Chelsea has arranged for Boston University to take control of its schools. A high school in Washington state has instituted a homework hot-line for students to call each other for help. Texas has a "no-pass, no-play" rule that forbids extracurricular activities for flunking students.

As the states experiment, they sometimes come to different conclusions. Arizona began a mandatory test program for first graders, but dropped it for fear the test put too much pressure on the youngsters. On the other hand, Georgia now has a test kindergarten must pass to get into the first grade.

A recent report by the National Governors' Association takes special aim at the dropout problem, which is serious not just in the big cities but in many rural areas. The group stresses that this isn't a problem for the feds. Instead the report notes that "states directly or indirectly fund many of the services for at-risk youth" and must make sure the money is spent wisely. The governors' group urges that state agencies recruit private sector help and advice. With the growing shortage of qualified workers for many jobs, business already is spending millions to pick up where the public schools fell off.

The new emphasis on making schools work has pushed aside some other, longstanding school debates. Desegregation of public schools remains a goal, but is entirely elusive in many areas. Many families that could—white or black—fled to suburban, private or parochial schools as busing alone became a more discussed issue than school curricula. With a few exceptions, such as Yonkers and Kansas City, federal judges have learned to eschew their tragic social engineering. Most now leave school systems alone to attract students back, not drive them out.

Mr. Bennett deserves much of the credit for raising the level of the education debate. Last week he offered a suggested reading list for elementary school students; it includes everything from Rudyard Kipling and Carl Sandburg to a collection of black folk tales and Isaac Bashevis Singer's stories from Eastern Europe. Not every state would opt for such a core curriculum, but we suspect many parents would opt for an approach, responsive to such critics of the system as Allan Bloom, that tried to open the minds of even the youngest Americans.

As to the federal government's role, it can lead education reform best by using the bully pulpit to open the debate, rather than handing down unending rules and mandates to local systems. Messrs. Bush and Dukakis should be asked to clarify where they stand on this important distinction, for it's clear that the real work of fixing the schools will fall to local politicians and school boards. With parents now demanding improvements, the states obviously aren't waiting for the next presidential election to get the ball rolling in the right direction.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CAPT. WILLIAM "DONNIE" ELLERS

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to inform my colleagues of the tragic death of Capt. William "Donnie" Ellers, a 21-year veteran of the police department in my hometown of Marietta, GA. Donnie Ellers was a dedicated and honest police officer with whom, I am proud to say, I developed a friendship during my years as district attorney in Cobb County.

Donnie Ellers was killed in a boating accident 2 weeks ago. He had gone to Lake Allatoona to seek relief from the stress of the week-old investigation of a heinous crime—the murder of a young girl and the severe stabbing of her brother. With a suspect in custody, he finally felt free to take a little time for himself—to get away from the rigors of his role as chief investigator on that case.

Donnie Ellers was only 42 years old when he died, in the midst of a distinguished career with the Marietta Police Department. He had attended Florida State University and Georgia Tech, and was a graduate of the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, KY.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our sympathies to Donnie Ellers' wife, Sherri Lee Ellers, to his daughter Suzanne, his son Billy, and other members of the family. Donnie Ellers was the kind of man law enforcement agencies treasure—a man of bravery, honesty, integrity, energy and compassion. We all will miss him.

ELLERS KILLED IN ACCIDENT—DETECTIVE IN CALDWELL CASE

(By Jeff Gil and Joe Kirby)

The lead investigator in the Marietta police probe of the slaying of 12-year-old Sarah Caldwell was killed Wednesday morning while test-driving a new boat on Allatoona Lake in Cherokee County, police said.

Capt. William "Donnie" Ellers, 42, a 21-year veteran of the police force, was killed when his boat apparently flipped from front to back and landed on him, while his teenage son was watching from the banks of the lake near the Little River Marina, said Lt. Barry Evans, an investigator with the Cherokee County Sheriff's Department.

The son "saw the accident and went for help," said Evans.

The accident occurred at 10 a.m. Ellers was taken to Kennestone Hospital in Marietta, where members of his family and Marietta Police Chief Charles Simmons gathered with doctors and hospital clergy.

Ellers died shortly after 11 a.m., Evans said.

"We're not sure what the cause of death was, whether it was drowning or because of other injuries," he said.

Evans, whose department is handling the investigation, said, "We're still looking for other witnesses to see if maybe there was a malfunction or other factors involved. We're still looking for clues to find the cause."

He added, "We just want to be sure we have all the facts before we try to pin it down."

No one else was injured in the accident. The boat was recovered and was taken to an undisclosed location, Evans said. Offi-

cials said they did not know what type of boat Ellers was driving.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a.m. Saturday at the Roswell Street Baptist Church in Marietta with Dr. Nelson Price and the Rev. Johnny M. Hunt officiating. Burial will be in Mountain View Cemetery in Marietta.

ELLERS WAS DEDICATED, OFFICERS SAY  
(By Jeff Gill)

Marietta police Capt. William "Donnie" Ellers, killed Wednesday in a boating accident at Allatoona Lake, was described by his co-workers as a dedicated professional with a firm commitment to his work.

"He will be missed tremendously," said Lt. Walter Parker.

"His death means the loss of a good superior officer, my boss and my friend."

Parker, who was aiding Ellers in investigating the murder of 12-year-old Sarah Caldwell, then became emotional and walked away saying he could say nothing more.

A somber mood was cast over the police department upon learning the news of Ellers' death at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Ellers, 42, a 21-year veteran of the force and lead investigator in the slaying of Miss Caldwell, was killed Wednesday morning while test-driving a new boat near the Little River Marina at Allatoona Lake in Cherokee County, Cherokee County Sheriff's Department said.

Marietta Police Chief Charles Simmons said Ellers "served the city well. . . he was a family man, a Christian, a man who did his job without question."

Ellers' death would be not only "a great loss to the community, but to the law enforcement community as a whole," Simmons said. "He was a fine professional."

"He was a very caring supervisor," said Patrolman M.D. Goins. "He was one of the best supervisors we ever had."

Patrolman James Ellerbee described Ellers as a "top-notch" person and a true professional, someone who approached his work in a very "businesslike manner."

He said Ellers not only worked hard but he played hard.

"He was considered one of the top boaters in the country," said Ellerbee.

Another close co-worker, Assistant Chief Robert Fuller, agreed with other members of the force in that he was shocked by the news of Ellers' death.

Lt. C.E. Whitlow, retiring from the force next week, also worked with Ellers many years.

"He was a super person," Whitlow said.

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH HUMAN RIGHTS

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is always a pleasure to recommend to this great body reading material which can enlighten us all. I am privileged to know Mr. Omar Kadar, a fellow Utahn and scholar who received his Ph.D. from the University of Southern California in International Relations. In addition, he has served as an adjunct professor for Brigham Young University. Mr. Kadar has writ-

ten an article entitled, "Peace in the Middle East Through Human Rights." It discusses how the United States should pursue its own best interest in the Middle East. I have enclosed a condensed version of his article which recently appeared in the Spring 1987 issue of the *Syracuse Journal of the International Law and Commerce*, Syracuse University School of Law.

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH HUMAN RIGHTS

(By Omar M. Kader<sup>1</sup>)

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of the conflict in the Middle East is an area of international relations where the problems are generally understood. The principles needed to solve the problems are also generally understood: a secure Israel and self-determination for the Palestinians which would ultimately mean an independent Palestinian state. However, translating these principles into policy remains elusive to American policy makers because scholars and policy makers remain divided over how best to pursue American national interests in the Middle East.<sup>2</sup>

The interests of the United States in the Middle East are complicated and at times appear to be in conflict. The assumption that pursuing human rights in the Middle East somehow erodes our national interests is fundamentally flawed. Our policy towards Israel is based on human rights. The same principles employed to defend that policy to support and sustain Israel should be expanded to apply to the Palestinians. It can be done without endangering the security of Israel by pursuing a settlement through negotiating an exchange of land for a peace treaty between Israel and the Palestinians.

II. UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The national interests of the United States in the Middle East are varied and at times appear contradictory. They include total support for Israel and good relations with Arab nations. However, the fundamental goal in the Middle East is peace. The creation of the state of Israel was considered a humanitarian act—a human rights policy. In the process of implementing that policy, the Palestinian question became an international issue. The displacement of Palestinians as a result of the creation of Israel has not yet been seriously addressed. The assumption that the Palestinians would be absorbed into neighboring Arab countries has not come to pass. The failure of the international community, Israel and the United States to address this issue head on has made the Palestinian question the core problem in the Middle East. There are other problems, but none are as urgent or more important to peace than the settlement of the Palestinian question.

The national interests of the United States includes the improvement of the human condition of citizens in every country.<sup>3</sup> "Within our limited capacity to do so, we should encourage increased observance of human rights in all societies. This would enable us to chart a new foreign policy consistent with our values."<sup>4</sup> While it is not in

our interest to interfere in the domestic affairs of every state, it is in our interest to be concerned with the policies of other states when those policies directly affect American interests. In the case of Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, U.S. national interests are directly affected because of the high levels of aid and the economic relations which exist between them. The United States will not stand by if the security of these states are threatened, either by one another or by neighboring states.

The Palestinian question is one issue that remains as the key obstacle to peace between Jordan and Israel. The resolution of this issue lies in our ability to implement a human rights policy by negotiating a homeland for the Palestinians which is acceptable to Israel. Additionally there are benefits to the peace process which fulfill other interests of the United States.

Through peace, the United States can achieve one of its basic objectives: excluding the Soviet Union from expanding its influence in the area. The exclusion of the Soviet Union from the Middle East is also part of a human rights policy if one agrees that living conditions under Soviet domination are generally in violation of human rights. While some may argue that the exclusion of the Soviets from the area is part of power politics or the realist position, it can be argued more forcefully that human rights is the ultimate aim of United States policy against the Soviet Union because their system denies its citizens basic human rights.<sup>5</sup>

The issue of peace in the Middle East generates controversial debates and plagues policy makers and politicians alike. Forty years of hot and cold conflict have forced the United States to pursue a foreign policy with various states in the Middle East that appear to be irrational in retrospect. Arming both Arabs and Israelis before, during, and after wars can only be explained by understanding that the Soviet Union threatens not only U.S. interests but those of Israel and moderate Arab states. Middle East wars have provided the Soviet Union with an opportunity to expand its interest in the area and become a factor in the peace process.<sup>6</sup>

Many would argue that U.S. policy in the Middle East encourages Soviet involvement. "The competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for strategic position in the Middle East further aggravates regional tensions. Washington's singular fixation on Israel not only encourages Israel to behave irresponsibly in the region, it also delegitimizes Arab regimes with 'special relationships' to the United States. Yet the rationale for this unbalanced policy is the bizarre notion that Israel is a 'strategic asset' in America's effort to keep the Soviet Union out of the area. For the Soviets, of course, Israel is a genuine strategic asset inasmuch as it allows Moscow to develop support within new Arab elites and in Arab public opinion generally. For its part the United States has considerable means at its disposal to weaken regimes with a strong Soviet connection. While both superpowers have good reason to try to practice 'conflict management' in the turbulent Middle East, they probably stir up more turbulence than they smooth out."

<sup>1</sup> See *id.* at 140-41.

<sup>2</sup> See V. SAKHAROV, SOVIET PEACE PLANS FOR MIDDLE EAST IN MIDDLE EAST PLANS 85-114 (W. Bellinger ed. 1986); see also R. FREEDMAN, SOVIET POLICY TOWARD THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE 1970, at 143 (1975).

The ability of the Soviet Union to exploit unstable conditions resulting from Arab-Israeli wars stems from the Palestinian question. Arab states oppose Israel because of the displacement of Palestinians and the occupation of Palestine. Again, the interests of the United States and Israel are served by providing the Palestinians self determination, thus ending the cycles of violence and wars.

It is in the national interest of the United States to guard against Soviet expansion anywhere. This issue is not unique to the Middle East. However, what is unique is that Arab-Israeli wars are directly related to the ebb and flow of Soviet influence in the area.

Preventing the Soviets from expanding in the Middle East may be the desired end of a policy aimed at solving the Palestinian question, but human rights is the means. The United States has, at different times, emphasized, with varying intensity, the need for peace as an instrument of warding off the Soviet Union from expanding its influence with radical Arab states.

Advocating human rights for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation creates conflicts. There are fundamental issues involved in resolving the condition of Palestinians that will, by nature of the solution, affect Arabs in general. The demand for human rights for Palestinians must also apply to Arab nations. Non-democratic regimes which do not practice a human rights policy may feel threatened by the advocacy of Palestinian human rights.<sup>7</sup>

American support for Israel is strong and likely to remain that way. We have failed to convince the Arabs of this point. Israelis themselves sometimes doubt it. For its part, the United States has maintained its policy of ties with both Arabs and Israel at the cost of increased Soviet influence. The United States increases its influence in the area when it promotes a policy of fairness and evenhandedness. By pursuing a policy of human rights, the United States can achieve its goals on many fronts. A one sided policy enables the Soviet Union to gain influence.

The future of United States interests in the region will be enhanced when those interests can be articulated in terms that provide Israel with security and the Palestinians with statehood. The United States would do well to be on the forefront of the peace process. Allowing the Soviet Union to advocate Palestinian self-determination erodes the national interests of the United States in the Middle East. Nor is it in the long term interests of Israel to deny Palestinians self-determination. After forty years of exile, the Palestinians have proven to be a nation and a force in the region that could eventually challenge Israeli domestic security no matter how secure are its borders.<sup>8</sup>

A policy of human rights in the region would promote self-determination for the Palestinians and expand U.S. national interests by reducing one of the major sources of turmoil in the area. A human rights policy would also protect the security interests of Israel. Reduced tensions in the region also reduces the potential for an expanded Soviet role.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS AS SOUND FOREIGN POLICY

Human rights as a major tenet of American foreign policy has been viewed with the

<sup>3</sup> Adjunct Professor, Brigham Young University; M.A., Ph.D. International Relations, University of Southern California.

<sup>4</sup> See generally Billings, *Realism and Vision in Foreign Policy*, 65 FOREIGN AFF. 630-52 (1987).

<sup>5</sup> See Fraser, *Freedom & Foreign Policy*, 26 FOREIGN POL'Y J. 140, 143 (1977).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 141.

<sup>7</sup> See E. SAID, UNDER THE LAST SKY 3-4 (1985).

<sup>8</sup> Christison, *Myths About Palestinians*, 37 FOREIGN POL'Y 109-27 (1987).



same enthusiasm that foreign aid receives.<sup>9</sup> It is generally viewed as an expendable humanitarian program to be pursued when the world is stable and risks can be taken without the threat of loss of America's global strength. It is also seen as an effective political weapon against the Soviet Union. However, too little attention has been paid to the affirmative benefits that can accrue from an aggressive human rights policy based on fundamental principles of universal rights. Those rights are in constant debate, but are generally accepted in the abstract, except when they are applied to sensitive areas of partisan interests such as the Middle East. Paradoxically, elements of domestic politics in the United States which have been at the forefront of advocating a foreign policy of human rights have at the same time avoided directly addressing the issue of the Palestinians. Domestic American political pressures stand as the only explanation for neglecting peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

The advocacy of human rights is not in itself an appropriate approach to all foreign policy problems. It has served as the basis for American foreign policy when the question of treatment of individuals is an issue in the affairs of nations. Human rights should be an issue at the forefront of relations between states as is the case with economic, military, and diplomatic issues.

The debate over human rights centers on its effectiveness in pursuing American national interests. It is often argued that the pursuit of human rights often jeopardizes the national interests and enhances those of the Soviet Union because the United States sacrifices friendly nations which do not practice democracy. In the process of forcing pro-western dictators to conform to western ideals we lose them to Marxism. Those who promote power politics argue that values have no place in the foreign policy debate. The role of values in foreign policy is important to the advocates of realism who promote power politics. They contend that the only measurement of foreign policy successes or failures is whether national power is enhanced or eroded.

Many would agree that governments are reluctant to come to agreements on human rights and other issues involving morality. However, the mere fact that few agree on what moral principles to pursue in foreign policy is not sufficient reason to forsake the attempt. Applying standards of morality may indeed be the most difficult of tasks, however, it is a task that is better attempted, resulting in failure, than one that has never been tried.

An important point Morgenthau makes is that if an individual has moral principles and acts on those moral principles, they "cannot be applied to the actions of states in their abstract formulation . . . while the individual has a moral right to sacrifice himself in defense of such a moral principle, the state has no right to let its moral disapprobation of the infringement of (a principle) get in the way of successful political action."

The principle of self-determination has enjoyed a widely shared consensus among governments in certain parts of the world. However, in the case of the Palestinians, neither the right of self-determination nor other human rights have drawn the attention of writers or American Middle East

policy makers on the subject. In fact, human rights discussions in general conspicuously avoid the Middle East, yet dedicate inordinate attention to denouncing Soviet violation of human rights. Before a discussion on the specific applications of human rights in the Middle East can take place, a discussion on what those rights ought to consist of should be spelled out.

#### IV. PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The neglect of human rights in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one reason a peaceful resolution of the conflict has not been reached. The central issue in this conflict remains the rights of Palestinians to a homeland and the recognition of Israel and its security needs. Focusing on East/West rivalries in the region is a mistaken policy. Arabs and Israelis perceive a greater danger from each other than they do from the Soviet Union. Peace in the area must be pursued for its own good rather than an ancillary policy based on global competition with the Soviet Union.

It should come as no surprise to find the fundamental issues advocated by the Palestinians and the Israelis involve human rights. The Palestinians seek self determination and the Israelis seek recognition. Neither side rejects the ultimate aims of the other but insists their basic demands be met before negotiations can commence.

To break this deadlock both sides must be given assurances that their fundamental concerns will be addressed. If "the issue for the Israelis is recognition not borders," the status of Jerusalem or the rights of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, then the role of mediators becomes the most critical missing element to peace.<sup>10</sup> That role clearly lies with the United States. It is not a glamorous role, but one of prolonged, patient negotiations where each side receives adequate guarantees from the United States that it will not attempt to wrench concessions from one side or the other, but seek common ground and mutually agreed conditions for the initiation of negotiations. In the end what remains to break this deadlock is a committed president who is willing to mediate between Israel and the Palestinians by creating conditions which would allow each side to get their basic conditions met without sacrificing the peace process over the debate on who gets what first. The Reagan Administration repeatedly failed to grasp events and manage the peace process. This Administration has squandered opportunities for peace on several occasions due to the lack of initiative and determination to see the peace process through its difficult stages.

Former President Jimmy Carter captures the Reagan Administration's position on peace by labeling it "Missing Leadership" when compared to previous Administrations.<sup>11</sup> "President Reagan has not been inclined to use negotiation and diplomacy as a means to achieve our nation's goals nearly so much as his Democratic and Republican predecessors. He's more inclined to exert America's military strength, either the actual use of it or the threat of it."<sup>12</sup> Carter said that during his administration, "whenever a person in the Middle East wanted to take the smallest step [towards peace] he knew he had an eager partner in the White

House and State Department."<sup>13</sup> Carter indicated that leaders in the Middle East have had to promote peace on their own during this administration and that "their efforts have been doomed to fail without partnership and encouragement from Washington."<sup>14</sup>

President Reagan could very well have served his concerns about Soviet intentions in the Middle East best by directly addressing the problems of peace in the Middle East and thereby limiting Soviet influence in the area. By neglecting the Middle East conflict, Reagan has created conditions that are contrary to his objectives. Reagan has provided an opening for the Soviet Union to advocate peace and protect fearful Arab nations from American threats.

#### V. CONCLUSION

A negotiated peace in the Middle East is possible but it will require a commitment on the part of an American president willing to provide the necessary inducements to move from the present situation to a position which will lead to progress in the peace process.

The need for a President's role and an active, creative and determined Secretary of State is more important to the peace process in the Middle East than most are willing to admit. The Reagan and Shultz record in the Middle East is ample evidence that peace will hang in animation without being nurtured by concerned, imaginative and determined leaders at the senior levels of American government. The Middle East is recognized as a vital region to United States national interests. However, addressing the region from a human rights perspective has become a greater challenge to policy makers in this administration than in the past. The conflict between Arabs and Israelis takes in all the elements of the power politics and human rights debate. Israel's appeal for support from the United States has evolved from human rights to power politics, claiming to be a strategic asset in the region. The Palestinians appeal to the United States on the grounds that they are victims of Israel's policies and seek relief on human rights grounds.

The United States can and should address the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in terms of expanding America's interest in the region through a policy of human rights. Israelis and Palestinians look to no other world power for a solution. The conditions for peace exist. The will to pursue peace and the momentum needed to advance it, lies within the power of the presidency of the United States. Until that power is directly focused on nurturing the negotiation process, peace in the Middle East will continue to be an elusive dream.

#### THE NATIONAL UKRAINIAN MILLENNIUM CELEBRATION

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in the Ukraine, and this important milestone should inspire us to rededicate ourselves to

<sup>9</sup> Moynihan, *The Politics of Human Rights*, in HUMAN RIGHTS READER 25, 33 (W. Laquer ed. 1979) [hereinafter READER].

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> See Carter Assails President: Reagan Policies Hit in Cairo Speech, Wash. Post, Mar. 20, 1987, at 1, col. 3.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

the right of all people to practice their religions without governmental interference of any kind. Ukrainian Christians have struggled for the right to practice their religion freely over much of this 1,000-year period. Still, through all of this, these brave men and women who hold their allegiance to a higher authority banded together to worship as they chose.

Today, unfortunately, things are not much different from days past. The Soviet-ruled Ukrainians are still legally prohibited from practicing Christianity. Although recent "reforms" in the Soviet Union has made it easier for certain groups to diverge from official policies, fundamental freedoms are still denied in several important areas; the "freedoms" being proffered different groups these days by the Soviet Union is nothing more than officially sanctioned permission. Mr. Speaker, this may be a step in the right direction, but there still remains miles to go before meaningful reform is made.

In the past, I have been an outspoken critic of the Soviet Union's denial of religious freedom. Earlier this year, I joined over 100 of my colleagues in signing House Joint Resolution 429, which expresses the outrage of the Congress over Soviet persecution of Ukrainian churches and their members. This resolution also calls on the Soviet Union to abide by the Helsinki Agreement, which guarantees religious freedom, and it urges the President and the State Department to speak out forcefully against violations of religious freedom in the Ukraine.

Now, Mr. Speaker, some may argue that a resolution of this sort interferes with the internal affairs of another government. To this, I disagree. This resolution is not a political one, but a human one: It expresses the human desire to be left alone to make important personal decisions. As defenders of this most sacred freedom, we in America must make it clear to the persecutors and persecuted alike that we realize the importance of these most basic rights, and we will not calm our efforts to see this freedom granted until all people can bow their heads and pray as they wish.

Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to be an honorary cosponsor of this year's National Ukrainian Millennium Celebration to be held here in Washington October 7-9. I am most honored that I have been asked by the Ukrainian committee charged with this celebration to take part in recognizing this important milestone, and I urge my fellow colleagues to join us in looking back on these 1,000 years, as well as looking ahead 1,000 more to a better, freer political environment in which men and women can worship as they choose.

CAMERON DUNCAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has lost an important grassroots leader in the fight to end world hunger with the death of Cameron Duncan on September 5 from an AIDS-re-

lated illness. Cameron was 34 years old and his major passion in life was ending world hunger. He participated extensively in the Hunger Project and in RESULTS, a national citizens' lobby to generating the political will to end hunger. Cameron was a board member of RESULTS.

On World Food Day, October 16, 1982, Cameron coordinated a World Food Day Forum at Cooper Union in New York City in which, along with six of my colleagues from the New York delegation, I participated.

In the fall of 1985, Cameron became the second staff member of RESULTS and managed the Eastern United States. He worked with his colleagues in pushing for immunizing the world's children, microenterprise loans for the poor and other important issues. After about a year on staff, Cameron moved to Maine to attend to his health.

Cameron was a powerful, effective speaker whose love of life and love for people inspired those who heard and knew him. Since being diagnosed with AIDS in January 1986, he devoted much of his life to educating the public about AIDS. He talked about the disease and shared extensively his personal experiences of living—and later, dying—with AIDS in front of large and small groups, health care professionals, teachers and students. He served on the Maine Governor's Committee on AIDS and testified at legislative hearings and other public proceedings. He was featured in the recent TV documentary "Without Prejudice" on Maine people responding to the challenge of AIDS. It aired on channel 6, Portland, ME.

Sam Harris, executive director of RESULTS said:

Cameron's contributions to the fight to end hunger and his contributions to life were far greater than a list of actions. Cameron's gift was the very special light he brought to life. It isn't possible to reconcile that light being snuffed out at age 34. But in some sense, it isn't snuffed out—it's in each one of us whose life he touched. Cameron so loved this work. Without making it a burden, I think he's counting on us to carry on for him.

Memorial services are being held in Maine, New York City, Santa Barbara, and Washington, DC. His friends are establishing the Cameron Duncan Media and Action Award for Ending World Hunger.

## THE NORTHEAST-MIDWEST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on September 7, the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition released to its members the 1988 edition of "The Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development." This massive volume will help Federal, State, and local policymakers meet the challenge of a rapidly changing economy.

Since 1981, Federal efforts to encourage economic development have fallen sharply, but numerous innovative programs have sprung up at the State level in an attempt to

fill the void. In addition to outlining remaining Federal programs, this valuable guide contains 460 brief case studies—drawn from every State in the Nation—that document this tremendous increase in activity at the State level.

There is much to learn from these case studies that will be useful in promoting the continued economic revitalization of the northeast-midwest region. I strongly recommend this guide to my colleagues in the coalition.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to enter into the RECORD one of those brief case studies from my own State of Minnesota.

### MINNESOTA EXPORT FINANCE AUTHORITY

#### OBJECTIVE

The Minnesota Export Finance Authority (MEFA) provides pre-export and post-export financing assistance to small and medium-sized businesses wishing to enter and compete in overseas markets.

#### DESCRIPTION

MEFA was the first funded state export financing program in the United States. It was created by the state legislature in 1983 as a division of the Minnesota Trade Office. The program responds to the problem that small export transactions are not profitable for larger international banks and that smaller banks do not have the international expertise necessary to lend successfully in the export market.

To ensure that necessary capital is available to small exporters for producing export goods, MEFA provides pre-export loan guarantees of up to 90 percent of the costs, with a maximum guarantee of \$250,000. The funding exists strictly for working capital loans that finance the production of goods ordered by foreign buyers, and covers the period between the conclusion of the sales agreement and the time of delivery. In order to qualify for a MEFA guarantee, a firm must have an export order from outside the U.S., show that banks were unable to provide the necessary capital, and obtain an export letter of credit from the foreign purchaser's bank to guarantee the purchaser's ability to pay for the exported products.

Since 1984, the Authority also has been able to supply post-export financing assistance to Minnesota's exporting firms. MEFA holds an insurance policy with the Export-Import Bank of the United States and offers insurance to small exporters under the Eximbank's "umbrella policy." By coming under this umbrella through MEFA's policy, participating small exporters are insured against possible foreign buyer default. The group policy makes premiums affordable to exporters and allows MEFA to assume a portion of the exporting risk.

#### PROGRAM IN PRACTICE

While the export finance program was funded originally out of the state's general fund at \$2 million, operating surpluses have allowed MEFA's capital budget to be reduced to \$1 million. Legislation allows this funding for working capital to be leveraged at a 4:1 ratio, which in essence allows the Authority to guarantee up to \$4 million in state export loans. MEFA also has been authorized to earn interest on its funds and to collect fees of approximately 1 percent on guarantees it processes.

The Authority has approved 22 loan guarantees worth over \$8 million and the participation of six companies under the post-export umbrella policy. While MEFA ac-



commodates Minnesota exporters in any industry, agriculture-related businesses such as cattle and timber have made up over half those helped. A variety of high-tech, manufacturing, and other businesses make up the rest. The Authority also has furthered the Minnesota Trade Office's policy of targeting Western European and Far Eastern countries for trade. In practice, over half of MEFA-assisted export exchanges are with Pacific Rim nations such as China, Japan, and Korea.

The Authority has been working primarily with mid-sized companies (with \$10 million or less in annual sales). Loan guarantees range from \$25,000 to the \$250,000 maximum. The average size of MEFA deals are in the \$100,000 to \$125,000 range. The Authority has co-guaranteed loans over \$250,000 with the Export-Import Bank for two large transactions. Through financial counseling and referrals (largely to the Export-Import Bank) MEFA has helped over 100 other firms sell their goods to foreign markets.

### OPPOSE FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTIONS

#### HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Senate's proposal to expand Medicaid funding of abortion. This is an attack on the Hyde amendment, which is a major protection of the rights of the unborn. The Senate wants to weaken this country's stance against Federal funding of abortions. We must not forsake any human being's right to life.

Since I have been in Congress, I have worked diligently to protect the rights of the unborn. The Senate amendment is an indirect effort to reopen the entire issue of Federal funding of abortions. I feel that it is time to stand up and declare our opposition to these actions. We have fought too long and hard to see the provisions of the Hyde amendment undermined.

I stand with the thousands of my constituents who want to protect the right to life. It is on their behalf that I urge my colleagues to vote against the Senate provision. All life is sacred.

The Hyde amendment has been a major factor in protecting the rights of the unborn. Now it is being threatened. I hope that you will join me in warding off this threat and restoring this country's proper stance against abortion.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE INFORMATION, PROTECTION, AND ADVOCACY CENTER FOR HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS, INC.

#### HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of the Information, Protection, and Advocacy Center for Handicapped Individuals Inc., a public interest, community-based, nonprofit agency designed

as the protection and advocacy system for both developmentally disabled individuals and individuals with mental illness, who reside in the District of Columbia.

This occasion provides me with the opportunity to express my appreciation to IPACHI for their various programs and services directed to the interests, needs and rights of handicapped individuals.

On Friday, September 23, 1988, IPACHI will convene its annual training conference and awards luncheon at the Washington Plaza Hotel. This year's theme, "Advocacy for Community Integration, Productivity, and Independence," is one deserving of enthusiastic support for it speaks to the universal quest for humanity and dignity.

I applaud the bold and innovative leadership of the executive director, Mrs. Yetta W. Galiber, who has dedicated her life to helping others, many times at a cost to herself. Her commitment and dedication serves as a reminder to the limitless capabilities of the human spirit. It is largely because of her efforts that many in the Metropolitan Washington area have become keenly aware of the need for more and better services for the handicapped individual.

I am sure my colleagues will join me in congratulating and commending all involved in the IPACHI Annual Training Conference and Awards Luncheon, thanking them for their continued service to the handicapped community, and wishing them a most productive future.

### TRIBUTE TO SEAN HIGGINS

#### HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding young man, Sean Higgins, a former intern in my office, who recently received the Alfred G. Wilson Award from Oakland University. The Wilson Award is "presented annually to the male student who has made an outstanding contribution to the life of the university through scholarship, student leadership, and the expression of responsibility in the solution of social problems." From my own experience in dealing with Mr. Higgins, I can attest to all these qualities.

Mr. Higgins served his fellow students in the university government beginning in 1984 and was executive assistant to the University Congress in 1987, while also chairing various subcommittees and shaping student resolutions. These resolutions included legislation on apartheid, coauthored by Mr. Higgins, which was accepted by the university board of trustees. As president of the commuter council, Mr. Higgins also helped to develop a scholarship program for commuting students, the Commuter Involvement Awards, which will have a lasting impact on Oakland University.

Despite these time commitments, Sean Higgins worked as a research assistant while maintaining a high G.P.A. and receiving academic honors in Oakland's Honors College. He helped develop the themes and syllabus for a course on leadership and write a code

book used by Oakland Township for a master development plan.

Upholding his civic duty, Mr. Higgins served the Oakland University Democrats as their secretary-treasurer. Additionally, he was named a recipient of the Sidney Fink Memorial Award for enhancing race relations. And, the Michigan Association of Governing Boards honored him with its Outstanding Student Award.

Sean Higgins is a quintessential young scholar and civic leader. He possesses a rare combination of energy, intelligence, and perseverance. I congratulate him on his accomplishments to date and I wish him well in pursuing a law degree and a career in the public sector.

### THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAGINAW COUNTY FAIR

#### HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 1988

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of one of mid-Michigan's most treasured events, the Saginaw County Fair. Annually, over 300,000 visitors take part in what has become the largest single event in Saginaw County. Many of those who live in America's heartland can appreciate the contributions of a Midwestern county fair. But in Saginaw and the surrounding mid-Michigan area, this week-long extravaganza has become an annual tradition for most of those 300,000 who visit each year. Indeed, many of those who attend have made it a "fall ritual," which is why the Saginaw County Fair is recognized as one of the largest of its kind in the United States.

The Saginaw County Agricultural Society (the original "Saginaw Fair") was organized on August 15, 1914. The original purpose of the society was to hold fairs and exhibitions in the county of Saginaw. Today, 75 years later, the purpose remains the same. The fair delivers a very significant contribution to the community—agricultural awareness. Blue Ribbon competition in nearly 25,000 exhibits is offered annually as well as \$60,000 in awards to 3,000 exhibitors of all ages. Thus, the exhibition and competition of agricultural products, along with the awarding of premiums, undoubtedly provides the community with an education on state-of-the-art agricultural techniques.

Not only has this event attracted agricultural interests, but nearly all those residing nearby find some kind of value in participating in the Saginaw County Fair every year: Whether it be in exhibits, competitions, or just a walk down the midway to capture the excitement. Entertainment is certainly another big part of the fair's contribution to our community.

The Saginaw County Fair has been a part of our lives in mid-Michigan for 75 years now. Today, I want to call the attention of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to recognize the institution of the county fair as an integral part of our society. But most importantly, I am honored to stand and commemorate one of this Nation's finest.

On Tuesday, September 13, 1988, the mid-Michigan area will officially recognize the Sagi-

naw Fair's Silver Anniversary. I wish them a

most joyous celebration—Happy Birthday to the Saginaw County Fair!